"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are showers and unsettled conditions, variable or southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,246. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and weak.

Wheat, 80¾c; corn, 29⅝c; cotton, 7¾c.

LEGISLATURE.—The anti-trust bills were reported favorably with amendments in the Senate. Democratic leaders arraigned the Republican Party managers for neutralizing the measures. The bills were made a special order for next Tuesday. The corrected New York School bill is again before the Legislature. The Anti-Scalping bill was advanced to the third reading in the Senate. The Assembly is wrangling over the Anti-Portrait bill.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The former Princess de Chimay was not allowed to appear on the Paris stage. The Prefect of Police called on her and induced her to renounce her début. The owners of the steamer State of Georgia, which is supposed to have foundered, have beeen exonerated by the Aberdeeen Board of Trade. France and Brazil have signed a convention for arbitrating the Guiana territory dispute.

Page 1.

A bill to abolish insurance underwriters was introduced in the Illinois Legislature.

A West Jersey express train ran into a Reading express train at Atlantic City yesterday afternoon. No one was hurt.

The Rev. Father Hill, pastor of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, has returned from abroad. He visited Turkey, and credits the Greeks with great strength.

A chest of silver was presented to Edward Lauterbach, and in his response he urged the necessity of a purely partisan fight by the Republicans in the Greater New York contest.

The Raines law amendments were passed in the Assembly by a vote of 84 to 63 after numerous amendments had been offered and defeated. Twenty-eight Republicans voted against the measure.

Emperor Nicholas is quoted as saying that Greece and Turkey must be abandoned to their fate and allowed to measure strength Some of the powers declare that Greece is to be regarded as the aggressor. There is a feeling of exasperation in Athens because the army was not allowed to sustain the raiders It is denied from Larissa that the irregulars have been repulsed. The claim is made that they have been victorious throughout, and hold all the strategic positions.

Page 2.

Controller Fitch is now paying, as fast as possible, rebates on the old licenses of liquor dealers who were driven out of business when the Raines law went into effect.

Page 3.

The New York East Conference closed with the announcement of transfers and appointments. The use of bicycles, cable or trolley cars on Sunday for pleasure was condemned.

Corporation Counsel Scott has written to Senator Raines asking him to aid the city in establishing its right of purchase of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Roads, and if it has that right, to secure funds for the purpose.

James M. Gordy was convicted yesterday at Georgetown, Del., of the murder of his wife, formerly Mrs. Mary Estelle Lewis of this city. Her body was found in the Broadkill Creek, at Milton, Del., March 11, a few days after her marriage to Gordy.

District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, appeared before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in this city and urged that the Metropolitan Traction Company is violating the law in refusing transfer tickets at 363 points where it should grant them.

Senator Page discovered an unauthorized amendment in his bill affecting fire-proof buildings in this city, when it was reported back to the Senate. The amendment would have worked injury to the building interests of the city, and is said to have been connived at to aid a syndicate.

Mrs. Lelia Dressner, shut out by her husband's directions, occupied, with children and servants, the stable of her home at Hastings. In telling the story of her marital experience she accused her husband of neglecting her in her sickness and taking papers which protected her in her property rights.

Page 4.

A large delegation of prominent New York men will appear before Gov. Black next Monday to protest against the Greater New York charter.

Advocates of civil service reform made a vigorous protest before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday against the proposed changes in the civil service law.

A number of Senators yesterday called upon the sub-committee having the Tariff bill in charge and recommended various changes, generally in the line of more protection.

At a conference of university authorities, it was decided to urge upon Congress to adhere to the clauses of existing law in regard to importations of books, &c., for the use of colleges and public libraries.

A Rip Van Winkle incident created a sensation in Kingston, where a woman was suing her alleged husband for abandonment. While the case was in progress Peter B. Markle, a veteran of the war, entered the court room in tatters and claimed her for his wife.

Cuban sympathizers say that a plan has been developed to arrest and prosecute Palma and Quesada, the Junta leaders. They think this is Major Sandoval's mission. Dr. Castillo abandons Florida for the present, and will make New York the base of operations for Cuban shipments.

Page 5.

A huge lobster, believed to weigh twenty-three pounds and to be fifty years old, was taken to the Aquarium.

Eight American riders will soon go to Europe, if the plans of Trainer Faulkner carry out, to take part in races on the big tracks.

Prices offered for harness horses at the American Horse Exchange yesterday were not as good as those obtained on Tuesday. The average price was $215.

Justice Keogh of Brooklyn, speaking from the bench yesterday, charged the Department of Assessments and Taxes with laxity of duty in allowing millions of dollars' worth of personal property to escape taxation.

Page 7.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Theodore Tilton, died in Brooklyn on Tuesday night.

There will be no parade of the Coaching Club this year. Several members are in mourning and others are abroad.

Diplomas were given to 128 young men for proficiency in the various classes of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Prof. George E. Hardy of the Faculty of the College of the City of New York, died of peritonitis, following an operation for appendicitis.

Edward F. Robinson and Alice G. Burling of Brooklyn united themselves in marriage yesterday under the forms of the Friends' Church.

The Directors of the corporation of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, have decided to recommend the abandonment of the opera season this year to the stockholders.

Mayor Wurster has appointed a Committee of Entertainment to look after the pleasure and comfort of the Spanish-American business men who will visit this country in June.

Lieut. Peary has been ordered from the New York navy yard to Mare Island. His friends think this change may injuriously affect his plans for another polar exploring expedition.

John Cairns, an architect, died in St. Louis after lying unconscious since April 3. It has just appeared that he was assaulted in his room. The police were kept in the dark. Cairns was divorced recently, and a sensation is promised.

Kansas City's recent fire, it has been discovered, was the work of incendiaries. Gamblers and hoodlums are suspected of acting to revenge themselves upon the police for recent persecutions. Police Commissioner Scarritt owned the burned building.

Page 8.

Ex-Controller Myers refuses to say anything concerning the charges brought against the firm of Theodore W. Myers & Co. by the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange.

Page 11.

The Trustees of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents will consider to-day the quarantine of the Refuge on Randall's Island.

Government engineers do not approve the proposal in Senator Platt's Harlem Kills Canal bill that the contract for the work shall be given to Charles Stoughton.

Mayor Strong failed to convince a majority of the Board of Estimate that his plan for the new approach to the Third Avenue bridge was the best. The majority thought it was too expensive, and substituted another.

Page 12.

A sale of $450,000 Jersey City bonds was made yesterday at 107.53. A former sale of bonds brought 105.92.

Wells Finch, a commission broker, having an office in the Produce Exchange, was killed while cleaning a revolver in his office.

Mayor Gleason, who has been studying the question, says he will be the first Mayor of Greater New York, and that he will hold the position for twelve hours.

Alexander Quellhorst, an eleven-year-old boy living in Hoboken, and who is expert with a lasso, used it on a child Wednesday with the result that the latter received concussion of the brain.

One of the fashionable shoe making firms yielded to the demands of its workmen. A movement has been started to force builders to patronize local manufacturers of structural iron.

The appeal of Police Captain Eakins from the decision of the Board of Police dismissing him from the department has been decided against him by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

A libel suit based on a Christmas story has been begun against a weekly paper by the man who was made the hero of the tale. He says it prevented him from exhibiting a picture at the World's Fair.

A banker whose name has not been made public has ordered that Stuart's portrait of Washington, now in the Lenox Library, be copied by Hubert Vos. The copy is intended as a gift to the Clearing House.

An examination in supplementary proceedings of Elijah L. Payn, son of State Superintendent of Insurance, Louis F. Payn, was stopped by an order to show cause why a judgment against him should not be set aside.

A farewell reception was given to Theodore Roosevelt by the members of Good Government Club A, at which many words of praise were spoken of him. In his reply, Mr. Roosevelt told of his work in the Police Department.

Mayor Strong is expected to preside at a meeting of the New York City Commission of the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition, which will be held to-morrow at Sherry's. The meeting is intended to arouse interest in the subject.

An outline of the formation of the procession on Grant Day was given out. There were many applications for permits to erect stands. The Aldermen decided to allow Gen. Collis to give permits for stands within the stoop line.

The Board of Bridge Trustees yesterday settled upon terms for the use of the bridge by the Brooklyn surface car lines and the elevated roads. Five cents will be charged for each round trip of the surface cars, and 12½ cents for each of the elevated cars.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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HEALY FOR ASSISTANT CLERK.

Chicago Lawyer Appointed in the House of Representatives.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Local legal and political circles were interested during the afternoon by an announcement from Washington that John J. Healy had been appointed Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Healy is a lawyer of the firm of Healy & Vocke, and is about thirty-four years old.

AFTER THE CORPORATIONS.

Texas Scheme to Tax Insurance and Other Companies.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 15.—The Senate of the Texas Legislature to-day passed a bill taxing life insurance companies 2 per cent. annually on their gross earnings and fire and fidelity companies 1 per cent.

It also is proposed to tax dining and sleeping cars 10 cents for every 100 miles traveled.

The bill also provides a franchise tax of $50 on all foreign corporations with a capital stock of $100,000, and a dollar for every $10,000 additional capital stock.

WILL FOUND IN A GRAVE.

It Was in a Family Bible That Was Buried with the Testator.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—The Kissinger heirs of Leavenworth, this State, in litigation over the estate of their father, who died thirty years ago, resolved to dig up the family Bible buried with him to examine the genealogical record. The Bible was found, and therein was also found the old man's will, known to exist at time of his death, but which could not then be found. This will divided the property, real and personal, equally between the children, and it brought out that there was a son by a first marriage, whose existence was unknown to the Indiana family, and who had resided all these years in the old home town in Germany.

STONE HURLED AT A PREACHER

Missed Mr. Lilley's Head as He Sat in His Study in Woodbury, N. J.

WOODBURY, N. J., April 15.—The Rev. W. A. Lilley, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bridgeport, was seated in his study late last night preparing his sermon. There was a crash of breaking glass, and, as the minister dodged back, a heavy stone flew past his head and landed on the floor beyond him.

Mr. Lilley was about to rush out to see who threw the stone, when he was restrained by his family, who feared he might meet with some other ill treatment. The affair has caused considerable excitement here, and members of the church have threatened to take summary vengeance on the man who threw the missile if they find him.

Found a Baby Asleep in the Woods.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 15.—While walking in the woods between this city and Mount Vernon last evening, Peter Riger, an Italian laborer, found a four months old baby girl sleeping soundly on the ground. The locality was a lonely one, and had she not been found she might have starved to death. The child's clothing was of good material, and there were the initials "T. N." on the garments. The child is now being cared for by the police matron.

LAUTERBACH'S PLAIN TALK

The Local Republicans Must Make the City Fight a Partisan Contest.

MUST NOT BE ANY FUSION.

A Strong Political Plea After a Chest of Silver Had Been Given to Him —Thoughts After a Discouraging Visit to Albany.

"Let us go into this campaign resolved that the battle shall be fought under the banner of partisan Republicanism and that the man whom we shall elevate to the high office of Mayor of the Greater New York shall be a tried and true Republican. If we cannot succeed in that result, better to place in power a True Democrat, or even a true Tammany Hall man, than to elevate to this great position of power and authority a man of no party and a man who has no party back of him."

This statement was made by Edward Lauterbach, President of the Republican County Committee, at the April meeting of that body in the hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, last night.

It was made in the course of a speech filled with sensational utterances. He had returned from Albany, where his hopes of defeating the Raines law amendments had been dashed. He declared absolute antagonism to anything but a straight Republican ticket this Fall. He defended his course in proposing the Greater New York Police bill, and he criticised the passage of the Raines amendments because they forced an issue into the campaign which would eclipse the money issue, on which he desires to fight the battle for Greater New York.

The occasion of Mr. Lauterbach's sensational speech was the presentation to him by the members of the County Committee of a testimonial commemorating his services to the party in 1895 and 1896. This testimonial was a chest of bird's eye maple, lined with red chamois, and containing a beautiful set of flat silverware, including all articles for use upon the table and sideboard. The chest contained a tray and three drawers filled with the ware, the pattern of all the pieces being of the Louis XV. style. The cost was $2,000.

Mr. Quigg Started the Talk.

The speech of presentation was made by Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor of the Greater New York. Mr. Quigg is not a member of the County Committee, but, after the business of the meeting was transacted, he was accorded the privileges of the floor on motion of F. S. Gibbs, and took the platform apparently to make a political address.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Quigg paid a very graceful tribute to Mr. Lauterbach, and finished by presenting the chest of silver, which is as big as a Saratoga trunk. There was a great demonstration at this, and cries of "Bravo!" One man cried out, "Hurrah for our next Mayor, Mr. Quigg!"

Mr. Lauterbach's Thanks.

Mr. Lauterbach began his speech by speaking of the loyal support he had from the members of the committee during the last two years, and saying that no such testimonial was needed to show his associates' regard for him.

"I do not know," he said, "that I am entitled to be the donee of this gift. Doubtless it has been in course of preparation for some time. Circumstances have changed lately, and perhaps you may not think me worthy of it now. Things have been done that have been criticised."

Then Mr. Lauterbach began a defense of his Metropolitan Police bill that failed even of presentation. He said that his object was to secure for the greater city a real bipartisan Police Board, that would have charge of the next election and that could see to it that the election, which would determine questions of such grave import to the people of the greater city, should be conducted honestly and fairly. He had nothing to say against the personnel of the present Police Board, but he would say that its composition was not of a kind to make it safe so that the election matters should be intrusted to it. Proceeding, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"But the bill was condemned, and he who framed it was subjected to abuse and villification. Maybe I was remiss in my duty as a Republican. Was I?"

"No," came the chorus from the crowd.

The speaker insisted that the bill meant no infraction of home rule. "Home rule!" said he, rather sarcastically. "Why, Mr. Sheehan has enunciated it in its broadest form. He wants a new State made out of the Greater New York, and if you carry this kind of home rule idea out to its legitimate conclusion, he is not so far out of the way. But do Republicans want to go to that length?"

Republicanism Against Bryanism.

"There were, of course," he said, "some errors in the law that should have been corrected. But we are on the eve of a great election in Greater New York in which the legitimate issue is Republicanism against Bryanism. With that issue there would be no doubt of our triumphant success. Why, then, eclipse the real issues by a false issue? why bring up questions that are not important at this time? But it was deemed wise that the other course should be pursued and that the risk should be taken of the presentation of this new issue."

Then he told at length how the constituency of every Republican Assemblyman in the city had jealously watched the course of each Assemblyman in Albany on the amendments. It was very, very vital that the action of these Assemblymen should be understood, and for that reason he had gone to Albany and advised the city Republicans not to go into the caucus so that they might have the opportunity of offering amendments and explaining their position upon the floor. They had all followed his advice but one.

"Had I a right to do this?" asked Mr. Lauterbach.

"Yes, yes," came from all over the hall.

"Do you still want me to accept this splendid testimonial?"

"It still goes," said Mr. Gibbs, at which there was a great laugh.

Then Mr. Lauterbach turned to the coming campaign.

Some Looked Astounded.

"I realize," he said, "that we have no mean task before us." Then he made the statement which is given above and "brought down the house" with it. Here and there, however, there were men in the audience who looked astounded.

Mr. Lauterbach said that if a Republican was elected the party would get the full credit of his administration if it was a good one, and should take the full blame for it if it is a bad one. If the Republicans aided in electing a man who did not take office as a Republican, the party was held responsible for his administration.

"Fusion cannot secure control," said the speaker. "Control of non-partisanship in municipalities is the control of selfishness. It is probably true that the doctrinaires in the Citizens' Union draw more from Republicans than from Democrats, but temptations held out by them must be shunned. And when they are shunned it must be remembered that we will have to work harder and with all our zeal and earnestness. As a victory with fusion is useless, it is better that it should not be made."

Mr. Lauterbach then urged hard work on all Republicans, and closed by accepting the testimonial with appropriate words of thanks.

A Managing Committee.

The committee adopted the following:

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed by the Chairman to prepare, consult in reference to, and superintend all matters pertaining to a proper representation of all Republicans interested in the coming convention to nominate the Mayor and other officers of the Greater New York; that for such purpose said committee shall have power to confer with like committees from Kings, Queens, Richmond, and portions of Westchester Counties, and that such representation shall conform as far as may be practicable with the principle of representation as adopted by the Republicans in their last State Convention.

Mr. Lauterbach said that he would appoint the committee in a day or two.

An amendment to the Constitution which will allow office holders to become members of the Executive Committee was presented. It must lay over for a month.

The President announced his standing committees for the year, and asked them to get to work at once. The Chairmen are as follows: Organization—Cornelius Van Cott; Election Officers—Abraham Gruber; Finance—Jeremiah Pangburn; Appeals—John J. Collins; Abuses and Grievances—Jefferson A. Simons; Naturalization—James P. Kelker—Public Meetings—Charles Dress; Printing—Terence McGowan.

EXPRESS TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Railway Passengers Have a Narrow Escape at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 15.—The first section of the 2 o'clock West Jersey express train ran into an empty parlor car, which was the last car of a Reading express, at the Baltic Avenue crossing this afternoon. No one was hurt. The parlar car was badly damaged, and the engine of the West Jersey train thrown from the track.

The West Jersey train consisted of seven coaches, all filled with passengers. They hardly felt the jar of the collision. The Reading train had been to the station, and was running out. The engineer stopped too soon, and the West Jersey train could not be stopped in time to avoid the collision.

CASHIER AND $2,500 MISSING.

Work Brothers & Co. of Chicago Victims of a Defaulter.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 15.—W. F. Farley, cashier for Work Brothers & Co., wholesale clothiers, at Fifth Avenue and Jackson Street, is missing with $2,500 of the firm's money. The amount taken by the young man represented the day's sales at the company's warerooms for Friday and Saturday last.

An examination of the books since his departure discloses the fact that he has been tampering with the company's funds, but what his total shortage is cannot be determined until a more thorough examination has been made.

KUKLUX AGAINST REDSTRINGS.

An Enmity that May Bring Kentucky Lawbreakers to Justice.

JACKSON, Ky., April 15.—The leading men of the "Kuklux" and "Redstrings," the two rival organizations, are in Jackson to answer charges against them in the County Court. A few days ago members of the Kuklux organization came to town and made affidavits before County Judge Day, as to recent misbehavior of the "Redstrings," and warrants were issued for different members of that organization.

When the "Redstrings" heard that the officers were after them, they at once had affidavits filed to bring a number of the opposite faction to justice. Both sides refused to surrender to officers when approached, unless they were allowed to bear arms, and be accompanied to the county seat by a guard of their own selection. Consent to do this was granted.

NEW TARIFF IN CANADA.

Rush at the Montreal Customs and Internal Revenue Offices.

MONTREAL, April 15.—There was a big rush at the Custom House and internal revenue office to-day to clear goods on information from Ottawa as to the new tariff duties which are to be announced next Thursday.

It is stated the duties on woolen fabrics, which are at present 5 cents a pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem will be changed materially, the specific scale being abolished and the ad valorem duty reduced. A reduction of 5 per cent. all around will be made on cottons.

On tobaccos of all kinds, liquors, and drugs the tariff will be increased. The new tariff will come into effect at once when read in the House of Commons by the Finance Minister.

Duty on Tourists' Sporting Outfits.

OTTAWA, April 15.—A circular issued by the Department of Customs provides that tourists entering Canada from the United States will have to pay duty on sporting goods at the port of entry, the same being refunded, except 10 per cent. for the trouble of the officials. The local officers can deal with the matter. In the past application for refunds had to be made to the head office in Ottawa.

Chinaman Marries American Girl.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 15.—A license was issued to-day and a marriage subsequently took place between Yee Wah, thirty-two years old, a Chinaman, and Miss Alice Marion Wilson, twenty-two years old, of Boston. Wah was born in Canton, China, but he says he is "Americanized."

Call to a New York Minister.

ALBION, N. Y., April 15.—At a meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church it was voted that the Rev. Walter Laidlaw of New York City be invited to the pastorate of the church as successor to the Rev. Mr. Rudd.

NICHOLAS TALKS OF WAR

The Czar Declares that Greece and Turkey Must Be Abandoned to Their Fate.

FAILURE OF THE INCURSION.

Exasperation at Athens over the Situation on the Frontier—Criticism of the Government—The Army Did Not Assist the Invaders—Extent of the Losses.

VIENNA, April 15.—It is said here to-night on reliable authority that the Emperor Nicholas has declared that nothing now remains but to abandon Turkey and Greece to their fate and leave them to measure strength.

His Majesty is reported to have added emphatically that if Turkey now declared war it would be exclusively due to the provocation offered by Greece.

Greece would be regarded in Austrian official circles as the actual assailant.

SULTAN URGED TO WAR.

His Ministers Advise Him to Declare Hostilities Against Greece.

LONDON, April 15.—A special dispatch from Constantinople says that the Turkish Ministers have advised the Sultan to declare war against Greece.

The Sultan has not yet replied to the recommendation or his Ministers.

It is also announced that Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Chief, has informed the Turkish authorities at Constantinople that his present position is untenable, owing to the constant attacks of the Greek insurgents, who have entered the Turkish lines by stealth. He wants to cross the frontier and take up a position on the plains of Thessaly.

According to this same dispatch the Turkish regular troops lost 240 killed and wounded in the last encounter with the Greek irregulars.

FIGHTING AROUND CANDIA.

Insurgents Fire on Austrian Torpedo Boats Near Kissamo.

CANEA, Island of Crete, April 15.—Austrian torpedo boats were fired on to-day by the insurgents, near Kissamo, while chasing Greek blockade runners. There has been sharp fighting around Candia between the Turks and the insurgents.

SEMI-OFFICIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

M. Delyannis Announces that They Have Been Commenced.

ATHENS, April 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Premier, M. Delyannis, said that merely semi-official negotiations had been commenced between Turkey and Greece on the subject of Crete, and he denied that any power had attempted to prevent a direct agreement being reached between the two countries.

The bill granting the Government a credit of 23,000,000 drachmas ($4,600,000) for the Ministers of War and Marine, then passed its first reading.

EXASPERATION IN ATHENS.

The Failure of the Raid Has Aroused Much Angry Feeling.

LONDON, April 15.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says:

"The failure of the first raid has deepened the general exasperation and led to much angry recrimination. The National Association blames the Government, and vice versa. It is evident that the Hetairia expected to be supported by the regular troops on the outbreak of a war thus precipitated.

"Several of the newspapers indulge in similar bitter recriminations, and all authorities declare that there is a want of confidence between the Court and the Government. The Greek nation knows what it wants, but its rulers are wavering and undecided. The nation is asking how it was possible that Greeks were surrounded and compelled to retreat without being assisted by the Greek Army.

"A pessimistic tone is becoming more and more noticeable, but the clamor for war does not diminish. As yet there are no reliable statements made here as to the exact loss sustained by the invaders, but I learn from an excellent source that it exceeded 200. One newspaper says that only half of the main body returned, the remainder being either killed or scattered through the mountains."

STRENGTH OF THE ARMIES.

Greece Has 100,000 and Turkey 150,000 Soldiers on the Frontier.

LARISSA, April 15.—In all, the Greeks have about 80,000 regulars and some 20,000 irregulars on the frontier, but they count a great deal on reinforcements to their armies through risings in Epirus, Albania, and Macedonia.

The Turks, on the other hand, have about 150,000 good, well-equipped troops in line. Of these forty-four battalions are Redifs, raised in Rumella, in all about 30,000 men, who are divided into two reserve divisions.

At Monastir flying columns have ben formed to watch the Servian frontier, and all the supplies possible are being pushed forward to the three Turkish divisions at Elassona, Grevena, and Janina. The Turks are weak in cavalry, having only about 8,000 mounted men on the frontier. They are, however, very strong in artillery and infantry.

The Transport Corps is well organized, field telegraphs have been laid between all important points, artesian wells have been bored at Elassona, and the broken bridges at Macedonia have been repaired as much as possible.

The Turkish forces at Salonica have constructed a line of redoubts round the gulf and down the Aegean coast to Katerina. Krupp and Armstrong guns have been mounted behind those defenses.

Count Kapnist Goes to St. Petersburg.

VIENNA, April 15.—The Russian Ambassador here, Count Kapnist, has gone to St. Petersburg. It is presumed the Ambassador's visit to the Russian capital is connected with the Eastern crisis.

Another Battleship at Phalerum.

ATHENS, April 15.—The British first-class battleship Nile has arrived at Phalerum, near the Piraeus.

REV. FATHER HILL RETURNS.

While Abroad He Visited Constantinople—His Views on the Situation.

The Rev. Father William J. Hill, pastor of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, in Brooklyn, returned home yesterday, after several months' sightseeing abroad. Father Hill visited several cities of the Orient, including Constantinople. In reference to the pending war between Greece and Turkey, he said:

"In Constantinople all is outwardly quiet. Throughout the European quarters squads of Turkish infantry and occasional detachments of cavalry patrol the streets. But even in Constantinople Greece is powerfully represented.

"Some of the most prominent merchants in the city are Greeks, and, astonishing as it may seem, 200,000 of King George's subjects in the Sultan's domains have banded together in a secret organization, and when the first positive demonstration of hostility is made they will try to burn Constantinople. The Greeks in Turkey say: 'We are not Armenians.'"

Women for the Hospital Corps.

LARISSA, April 15.—Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the English social reformer, and the six trained field nurses, who were said to be on their way to Crete, have arrived at Athens, and, it is stated, will reach this town, in company with the Princesses of the royal family of Greece, to-morrow. On arriving here, Mrs. Chant, the English nurses (who came under the auspices of the Red Cross Society,) and the Princesses, will be attached to the Hospital Corps.

Implicated in the Panama Scandal.

PARIS, April 15.—Ex-Deputy Plaintenu has been arrested on charge of complicity in the Panama scandal.

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS.

Martial Law Is Proclaimed, Owing to the Uprising.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—United States Consul Little telegraphs from Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, that a revolution has broken out and that the republic is now under martial law.

Minister Rodriguez, the Minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, has received no information of the uprising.

TO ABOLISH UNDERWRITERS.

A Bill to Prohibit Insurance Combines Introduced in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15. — A bill aimed to abolish the Chicago Board of Underwriters was favorably reported to the House to-day by Representative Nohe's Committee on Insurance. The measure prohibits the combination of insurance agents for the purpose of fixing rates.

Representative Stoskopf opposed the bill, and endeavored to have it recommitted, but the House refused to consider his motion. The bill is now on the order of first reading, and will probably be fought by the Underwriters' Association.

STIR IN CHICAGO GRAIN TRADE.

It Is Caused by the Proposed Abolition of No. 2 Spring Wheat.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Wide interest is expressed among grain dealers and speculators in President Baker's proposed changes in the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade, which, if carried out, would revolutionize the grain trade of this city.

Mr. Baker proposes to wipe out the commodity known as regular No. 2 Spring wheat and put it on its own merits to be traded in precisely as hard Winter wheat of Kansas is now traded in. The wheat which will take the place of No. 2 Spring as a standard for delivery on speculative contracts will be No. 1 and No. 2 red Winter and No. 1 Northern Spring.

The powerful elevator interests will bitterly oppose the proposed changes, while the attitude of the others of the membership is not yet determined.

One of the objects of the change is to give to the buyer, or bull, some of the advantages which have heretofore been monopolized by the short seller, or bear. This, it is asserted, will make a higher range of prices, and in turn bring to this city much of the grain which now goes to St. Louis, the Northwest, Toledo, and Detroit.

American Horses for British Army.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 15.—Albert Hyatt of Hartford City has entered into contract with a British agent to furnish 6,000 horses for use of the British artillery, and three carloads of selected animals were forwarded yesterday. Hyatt has a number of agents in northern Indiana and Illinois counties purchasing stock. Once before he filled a contract from the British Government for 3,000 horses for the same branch of the British service.

A Hill Falls Into a Mine.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, April 15.—The hill immediately over the mouth of the Yorkville Mine, seven miles north of this city, gave way this morning, and 7,000 tons of dirt and rock crashed down, completely closing up the entrance of the mine and breaking down the archway for 100 feet. A driver named Jeffrey was entombed, and was not rescued until several hours afterward.

THE WEATHER.

A depression covers New England and the lake regions, with a centre on the New England coast, moving northeastward. Only moderate northerly winds are indicated on the New England coast. An area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain slope and the West Gulf States. The barometer has fallen in New England, the lake regions, and the Mississippi Valley, also in Northern Rocky Mountain districts; it has risen in the Northern Rocky Mountain slope.

Showers have occurred generally in New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, also throughout the lake regions. Unsettled weather and showers are indicated for New England and the lake regions Friday. The weather will be generally fair in the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States, also to the westward of the Mississippi River.

The temperature will remain about stationary east of the Mississippi River and rise throughout the plateau region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	65	53	57
6 A. M.	64	49	53
9 A. M.	67	52	55
12 M.	72	56	62
4 P. M.	70	54	57
6 P. M.	67	50	55
9 P. M.	65	46	48
12 P. M.	65	46	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54¼
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1896	65
Corresponding date for last twenty years	49

THE RAINES BILL PASSED

Twenty-eight Republicans in the Assembly Voted Against the Liquor Law Amendments.

THE RESULT WAS 84 TO 63.

Vain Effort of the Opponents of the Bill to Have Amendments Adopted —Mr. Sullivan Predicted His Own Defeat and His Party's.

ALBANY, April 15.—The passage by the Assembly of the liquor tax amendments in precisely the same form as they passed the Senate now sends them to the Governor. Their passage was not unmarked by dramatic effect. Until the bill was finally put upon passage, Assemblyman Eldridge, ill with a high fever, sat in an ante-room until the house generously allowed his vote to be recorded in the affirmative. Republican Member J. J. Sullivan of New York predicted the downfall of the party and his own defeat at the polls.

Independent Republican Robbins sided with the regular Republicans and denounced Lauterbach and those opposed to the bill, terming them bolters. Seventy-six votes were necessary to pass the bill unamended, and eight more than the necessary number were obtained. Twenty-eight Republicans voted with the Democrats, and were put down as bolters.

When the House was called to order at 10:45 o'clock this morning nearly every member was in his seat. Immediately after the reading of the journal a call of the House was ordered on motion of Mr. Nixon. When the roll was called 126 answered "Present." Mr. Pratt of Ulster was excused on account of sickness. There being one vacancy on account of the death of Mr. Emmett, a total of 22 members were unexcused and failed to answer the roll call. The Sergeant at Arms brought in Messrs. L. E. Brown, Miles, Goodsell, Harrison, Rounds, French, Murray, Adler, F. Schmidt, and Hart. The call of the House was then raised.

Mr. Green of New York rose to a question of privilege, and asked if a call of the House was in order during a roll call. The Speaker replied that it was not. Mr. Green thanked him, and said that since the majority had adopted the practice of twisting the rules to suit itself, he wanted this question settled before the Raines amendments were taken up.

The Governor's message suspending the Constitutional requirement that a bill shall be on the desks of the members three days was read, and Mr. Nixon at once moved to suspend certain rules of the House that the bill might be taken up and passed at once. Mr. Finn called for a roll call on the vote, and urged the members not to support it, as they might just as well defeat the amendments at once as to delay. Mr. Nixon and the other leaders were evidently unaware of their strength, for all of them kept tally at their desks. The motion to suspend the rules was carried by a vote of 82 yeas to 62 nays. Mr. Nixon moved to discharge the Committee on Excise from further consideration of the Raines law amendments. The motion was carried—76 to 56. Those noted as having signed the agreement against the bill last night, but who changed their votes on this roll call in favor of the bill, were Cromwell, Ten Eyck, Van Keuren, Smith, and Sheldon.

Aimed to Wipe Out the Clubs.

When the Clerk began reading the bill Mr. Finn moved to strike out the enacting clause for the purpose of an explanation Mr. Nixon, in a very few words, said that the bill was simply intended to correct a few imperfections in the present liquor law of the State.

Mr. Finn said: "'Brevity is the soul of wit,' but this is a far briefer explanation than I had expected on a measure of this importance. I now renew my motion to strike out the enacting clause. A correct explanation of these amendments is that they are intended to wipe out the clubs of the State. It is in line with a great deal of legislation produced here. It aims to restrict the rights of citizens and take from them privileges to which they are surely entitled. A careful investigation by a special committee appointed to look into the workings of the Raines law found that vice flourished under it as never before in this State, and that the disorderly houses that the Republicans will not license have practically been licensed under this law. The Senator who is responsible for this bill admitted that he was astonished at the crime and disorder that existed under the workings of his law."

Mr. McKeown of Kings said that he had no faith in the so-called opposition of some of the Republicans, and that if they really desired to defeat the amendments they could join with the Democrats and leave the chamber in a body, as the bill could not be passed unless ninety members were present at the roll-call, and that two votes this morning showed that the friends of the bill did not number more than 82 votes.

Mr. Abell of Kings urged the Republicans not to listen to the advice of Mr. McKeown, but to remain in the chamber and fight the bill like men. Mr. Garby said that the only reason that he had not attended the caucus and voted on the amendments there was because the amendments had never been considered by the Committee on Excise and that it looked to him as though one man was manipulating the Legislature, and he (Garby) was not elected for the purpose of moving at some one else's bidding. Mr. Forrester attacked the bill, saying that it was particularly aimed against the cities of the State and that its enactment would mean beyond the shadow of doubt that in November the Democrats would carry Greater New York by 60,000 majority.

Amendments Offered to the Bill.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was then put and voted down by a vote of 74 nays to 63 yeas. These Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of the motion to kill the bill: Abell, Adler, H. J. Andrews, Austin, Brown, Brennan, L. E. Brown, C. J. Clark, Forrester, Garby, Gilleland, Hughes, Knaup, Laimbeer, Leversee, Mathewson, McKnight, N. J. Miller, Murphy, Parshall, Philo, Reinhard, Roehr, Schneider, Soper, Steiner, J. J. Sullivan, Van Cott, Wells, and Wilson.

Mr. Murphy of New York offered an amendment providing that liquor may be sold with meals in restaurants during the hours that saloons are compelled to keep closed, and reducing the restaurant tax in first-class cities from $800 to $300.

Mr. Mathewson of New York offered an amendment providing that clubs shall not be open to inspection by the police except on a special order from the State Excise Commissioner.

Thomas F. Donnelly of New York made

the principal speech denouncing the amendments. He said in part: "These amendments present in the main an additional grab for patronage, an additional attack upon the personal liberty of the citizens of the State who reside in cities, an additional unjust discrimination against the citizens of counties containing cities and in favor of citizens of rural counties, and an additional attempt to legislate in favor of whisky and against beer. There are also many ludicrous features to these amendments which I will advert to if I am permitted. As to the grab for patronage, the amendments practically increase the salary of the State Excise Commissioner $1,800, his deputy $1,500, and the deputy for Erie County $1,000. They also provide that the Excise Commissioner can select his attorneys who are to prosecute violators of the liquor law from any part of the State, but make the counties wherein the legal services are performed pay the bills for such attorneys. This provision will, of course, make a few nice berths for those who are fortunate enough to bask in the light of the halo which surmounts the brow of the author of this bill.

Whisky Against Beer.

"The author of these amendments has seen fit, Mr. Speaker, to remove some of the restrictions to the sale of whisky and to increase them to the sale of beer. We find that the pharmacist who generally does a thriving whisky trade in prohibition towns is to pay $5 a year instead of $100 a year, and is permitted to sell the innocent and harmless commodity called alcohol without paying any license fee whatever, while the bottler of that intoxicating beverage called beer is compelled to pay $100 for every delivery wagon used in the distribution of his bottled beer. And even then, if he should accommodate a customer with less than twenty-four bottles at a time he must pay a full liquor license. But the most flagrant unjust provision, and at the same time the most ludicrous one, is that which provides that in a town which has voted against the sale of liquor in any form except by a pharmacist, a fruit grower can make liquor out of his fruit and sell it without paying any license fee whatever, provided he delivers his liquor without the boundaries of his town in quantities not less than five gallons.

"Did you ever hear of such hypocrisy, Mr. Speaker? They claim to be Prohibitionists, and refuse to contribute to the liquor tax, yet they manufacture the very thing that they claim to condemn and sell it in open market; and, in addition to that, they demand their pro rata share of the fund raised by the liquor tax. Can anybody claim that a bill which admits of such a condition of affairs is just or within reason? Under the bill you cannot get a drink of liquor after 1 o'clock in the morning or week days, and during the whole of Sunday. A guest of a hotel cannot get a drink after 1 o'clock, although he has paid his bill for the night and is a bona fide guest. There is only one way to get a drink after 1 o'clock on week days, and that is by going to a ball. The bill provides that in cities the Mayor and Chief of Police may grant a special permit for the sale of liquor after 1 o'clock A. M., at the rate of $10 a day. This provision, as we all know, is to permit the sale of liquor at balls after hours."

Mr. Trainor offered an amendment striking out the clause which gives the Courts of Special Sessions exclusive jurisdiction in the trial of cases for violation of the liquor law. He said that any person, slightly the worse for liquor, might be arrested and convicted of a misdemeanor under these amendments.

Mr. Abell Pleads for the Clubs.

Mr. Abell offered an amendment providing that the President of a club, association, or corporation may apply to the State Excise Commissioner for a license to distribute liquor among its members.

The Commissioner shall determine whether the application is from a regular and legitimate club, and if he decides in the affirmative he shall issue to such club a license to distribute liquors to its members without paying any tax. If the decision is adverse to the club, it may carry the case to the courts. Mr. Abell argued that the amendments aimed to crush out minor clubs, while it permitted large and wealthy clubs to run their bars. "If you are going to close out one class of clubs, which are lawfully organized, then close out all clubs. Don't place the Republican Party on record as legislating in favor of a class, and that class the wealthy one. Let us be fair, accept my amendment and you will have enacted a law that will treat all clubs alike and will at the same time provide a means for closing out the illegitimate clubs."

Mr. G. W. Wilson of Kings opposed the Raines amendments as a whole, and alleged that the Republican Party is simply working to insure its defeat. That the people are deserting the Republican Party, he said, was proved by the recent elections.

Mr. Green of New York said the working of the present liquor law had promoted crime and vice; that it had increased and licensed houses of crime and disorder, and that on the head of Senator Raines rested the downfall and ruin of innumerable young women, who were innocent and virtuous before his law went into effect, and licensed the places in which their downfall was accomplished.

Mr. Garby offered an amendment providing that the tax on saloons, hotels, and restaurants in the rural districts annexed to the City of New York shall remain the same as before annexation.

Mr. Green offered an amendment providing for the issuing of annual licenses to proprietors of ballrooms to sell liquor in them from 1 to 5 o'clock in the morning. The tax for such a certificate shall be $200 in first-class cities, and $100 in all other places.

Mr. Roche offered an amendment providing that 5 per cent. of the revenue from the liquor tax in the City of New York shall be used to help support the hospitals of that city.

Mr. Mazet offered an amendment to strike from the bill the provision defining the construction of a hotel that can be granted a license under the bill.

Mr. Mazet offered an amendment providing that hotels and restaurants may sell liquor up to 2 o'clock in the morning, and that they shall keep closed from that time until 5 o'clock A. M.

No one else having amendments to offer, a call of the House was then ordered. The Sergeant at Arms brought into the Chamber Patrick J. Andrews of New York, and he was called upon for the reason of being absent from the Chamber. He replied that he wanted to get drunk before it became a misdemeanor to do so.

The call being raised, Mr. Nixon moved the previous question on the amendments. The result was as follows:

Mr. Mazet, changing the hour for closing restaurants and hotels, 70 nays to 68 Yeas.

Challenging the Vote.

(Mr. Trainor and others challenged the affirmative vote as announced by the Clerk, claiming that but 70 affirmative votes were cast. The Speaker, however, refused to let a detailed statement be made.)

Mr. Abell's, amending the law relative to the venue in bond cases, 76 nays to 66 yeas.

Mr. Mazet's—Striking out the provision relative to the construction of hotels—70 nays to 64 yeas.

Mr. Roche's—Providing that 5 per cent. of the liquor tax collected in New York City shall be used to support hospitals and other institutions of that city—75 nays to 59 yeas.

Mr. Green's—Providing for the granting of annual licenses to proprietors of ballrooms to keep open from 1 to 5 A. M.—77 nays to 64 yeas.

Mr. Garby's—Providing that the tax now imposed in the rural districts which have been annexed to New York City shall remain the same after annexation—74 nays to 62 yeas.

Mr. Abell's—Permitting legitimate clubs to obtain a free license from the State Excise Commissioner to distribute liquor to members and visitors at the clubs—78 nays to 67 yeas.

Mr. Trainor—Striking out the provision that gives the Court of Special Sessions in the City of New York final disposition of cases under the liquor law—80 nays to 58 yeas.

Mr. Mathewson—Exempting clubs from the provisions of the Raines amendments law—75 nays to 63 yeas.

Mr. Murphy—Decreasing the tax on restaurants—73 nays to 61 yeas.

On final passage, Mr. Palmer opposed the bill, principally on the ground that it makes drunkenness a misdemeanor.

Mr. Roehr said he must oppose a measure favored by the organization of his party. "No one," he said, "wants these amendments passed except the Governor and Senator Raines, and there is absolutely no public sentiment in their favor."

Mr. Brennan of Kings said: "I have the honor to be one of the representatives from the section that serves as the football of the remainder of the State. I know that my plea will be given but scant consideration, but I must protest against the injustice that is being heaped upon us."

Sullivan Predicts His Own Defeat.

J. J. Sullivan of New York made one of the best addresses of the day. He said: "It has surprised me that not one member who attended the Republican caucus last night has dared to get up and state his position and tell us where he stands. It is a good thing to know what kind of game you are up against, and that is what we want to know. Are these men ashamed that they are manipulated and controlled by the big 'Lighthouse on the Hill"—with a mighty small light—Senator John Raines? Don't they dare to get up and tell their position and their reasons for forcing this bill that we don't want upon us? I have been in the Republican Party as an active worker for twenty-six years, and I can say truthfully that these amendments are the greatest bunko game ever worked on the Republican Party of this State.

"If John Raines ran in my district this Fall he would be defeated by 25,000 majority. And yet you are deliberately passing this bill which will probably send me and many other good Republicans into political oblivion. Put this bill through and a Democrat will probably succeed me by a majority of 3,000 votes. Is that fair? You have given us Greater New York, to be sure, and now you are going to pass a bill that will be a club to kill us there.

"But I am not going into this thing blindly. I have consulted my constituents, and they have told me to oppose the amendments. I decided to do so, and so informed Thomas C. Platt, and he told me in reply to stick to my constituents. I have been called a Democrat for opposing these amendments. Well, if I must be classed as a Democrat because I favor liberal ideas, then I say, 'God speed the day.'"

Mr. Nixon closed the debate, and, after repeating that the amendments were intended only to perfect the present Raines law, he moved a call of the House. The members were quickly gathered into the chamber, and the vote on the final passage of the bill was begun. On the roll call nearly every member explained his vote, and it became so tiresome that some of the members dozed away. Among these was Leader Nixon of the majority, and when his name was called he awoke with a start, and before he comprehended what he was doing he voted against the bill.

A storm of cheers and a round of hand clapping aroused him to the true state of affairs.

Robbins Scores Lauterbach.

When it came the turn of Mr. Robbins of Allegany to vote, he said:

"I rise as the representative of what, but a short time since, was the independent Republican Party, to cast my vote on this question. That party has undergone some queer changes. As soon as a new member joins it the other leaves. Senator Coggeshall formerly constituted the Independent Republican Party, but when I joined it he left, and I did not blame him. But now that I am about to be reinforced by a large delegation, I am, for the time being, compelled to leave the independent party. The men who are opposing this bill, and who would not attend the caucus last night, are now talking of the whip being applied and the bill being jammed through. I have heard such talk before, but it was when these people were assisting in the jamming. I have been classed as an independent because I reserved the right to vote according to my conviction, and had to be classed as a bolter and a kicker. But when a party caucus has been called I have attended and abided by the decision of the caucus. But who is this person who used to roam up and down the earth, crying out against me for being a bolter? It is this person who came here last night and organized a bolt from his party caucus; this person who was the high priest of regularity, the crusher out of independence, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York, and the same man who openly in convention declared himself for the Raines law and its principles."

The bill amending the liquor tax law was passed without amendment at 6:45 o'clock, and now goes to the Governor. The vote was 84 yeas, 63 nays.

The Republicans who voted with the Democrats against the bill were Messrs. Abell, Adler, H. T. Andrews, Braun, Brennan, L. E. Brown, Forrester, Garby, Hughes, Knaup, Lainbeer, Leversee, Mathewson, Mazet, McKnight, N. J. Miller, Murphy, Murray, Parshall, Reinhard, Roehr, Schneider, Soper, Steiner, J. J. Sullivan, Van Cott, Wilson, and Gilliland. A recess was then taken until 8:30 P. M.

REBATES ON OLD LICENSES.

Controller Fitch Is Paying Them as Fast as Possible.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch said yesterday in regard to a report that the city would have to pay out $100,000 in costs in suits brought against the city by saloon keepers who were driven out of business by the Raines law because of negligence in his office:

"When the Raines law went into effect it was known that at least 2,000 liquor dealers would be driven out of business, and it was stipulated that the city should return to them the balance of their old license fee for the unexpired term. No provision was made as to the procedure to be taken by the liquor dealers so driven out of business in order to get back their money, nor was any authority given to this office to pay them out of any special fund. At the last session of the Legislature the law was changed so that I can now pay these rebates on the old licenses out of the excise fund. The claims are being paid off as rapidly as possible, and I don't believe the costs in the suits already brought will be over $10,000, if that."

JAMES J. STORROW DEAD.

Boston Lawyer Who Was Counsel for Venezuela in the Arbitration Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Judge James J. Storrow, a lawyer, of Boston, dropped dead to-day in the Congressional Library.

Judge Storrow took an important part in the proceedings incident to the arbitration treaty between the Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela for the settlement of the boundary line dispute.

He was appointed special counsel by the Venezuelan Government to represent it, and his brief was considered one of the clearest and best presentations on the boundary question that was prepared. After Minister Andrade and Sir Julian Pauncefote had agreed on the terms of a treaty, Mr. Storrow accompanied the former to Venezuela, when the treaty was presented to the President of that country. He returned to the United States with Mr. Andrade, and since then spent most of his time in Washington.

He appeared to be in good health, and his sudden death was a great shock to his friends.

NEW YORKER DIES IN ALBANY.

David J. Toohey Taken Ill in the Street and Expires Soon After.

ALBANY, April 15.—David J. Toohey of 69 West Washington Place, New York, was taken suddenly ill on the market square at 11:30 o'clock to-night, and died a few minutes later. Death is thought to have been due to heart disease. Coroner Held has charge of the case.

A TOO LATITUDINOUS WILL.

That of Mrs. Lenora Van Wyck Set Aside in Virginia.

RICHMOND, April 15.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision affecting bequests made for the benefit of religious denominations, in which an interesting principle was laid down. The case was that of the executors of Mrs. Lenora Van Wyck, and involves $75,000. This lady was a resident of New York, and died last December in Norfolk, Va., where her will was probated.

After making various small bequests, the decedent willed the remainder of her estate to Trustees, "for the benefit of the New Jerusalem Swedenborgian Church." The will was accepted by the Norfolk court. The Supreme tribunal to-day reverses that court.

The Appellate tribunal holds that the language of the will is too latitudinous and not sufficiently specific. From it it cannot be known whether the bequests are to go to the Swedenborgian Church all over the world or to that in New York or Norfolk. The will is, therefore, set aside and the legatees get the estate.

New Members for the Manhattan Club

The Board of Managers of the Manhattan Club met last night and passed favorably on thirty-one applications for membership. A score of other applications were laid over till the next meeting. The names of the new members were not made public, but it was said that all have pronounced Democratic predilections. More than 100 names still remain on the waiting list.

Review of the Ninth Regiment.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff reviewed the Ninth Regiment at its new armory, in West Fourteenth Street, last night. After the review the General presented to Company A, Capt. S. S. O'Connor, all the company prizes that the regiment gives. They excelled the other companies in all competitions.

HENKEL ADMITS HIS DEFEAT

He Has Totally Failed to Clear Ann and Vesey Streets of Stoop-Line Merchants.

ALDERMEN THE CAUSE, HE SAYS

Complains that Permits to Keep These Stands Are Granted in a Wholesale Manner by the Board.

Superintendent of Incumbrances Henkel admits that he has totally failed in his efforts to clear Ann and Vesey Streets of push carts and stoop-line stands. He set out on this mission two weeks ago, and notified all the owners of outdoor showcases and stands to remove these incumbrances. It was his intention to widen the sidewalks on these streets to the extent of the obstructed stoop lines. His efforts were sanctioned by Commissioner Collis, and the department fully believed that it had the power under the law to correct the evil of street vending wherever it could be shown that such traffic tended to blockade or incumber the sidewalks.

For a few days the sidewalk merchants gave heed to the orders which were issued, and some of them took their wares inside or moved away. The push-cart men sought other fields for a short time, and a temporary improvement was effected. The help of attorneys was sought, however, by the sidewalk merchants who held permits from the Board of Aldermen, and the advice they received was to hold their ground.

The street traffic has been resumed as extensively as ever, and the power of Commissioner Collis and Superintendent Henkel is defied. The street vendors are advised that so long as they hold permits from the Board of Aldermen they can defend their business.

Superintendent Henkel states that the question will have to be tested in the courts, and he is now waiting to see what the fate of the Finn Stoop-Line bill will be before taking further action. It is his understanding that merchants who are opposed to street vending are preparing to test the constitutionality of all the laws and ordinances which are designed to permit the use of the streets and sidewalks for vending goods. In the meantime, he says, his hands are tied by the position of the Board of Aldermen which continues to issue permits for street stands at the rate of 50 or 100 per week. Eighty-six such permits were granted at this week's meeting of the Aldermen.

Mayor Strong's action in approving the Finn bill has also served to stimulate street vending. Peddlers and the owners of sidewalk stands have become more numerous since then, and they rely upon the Legislature and the Board of Aldermen to enable them to continue their vocation.

Attorney Seth L. Robinson, who represents the Twenty-third Street merchants, in discussing the case of James Vlos, who was arrested for peddling flowers in front of his stoop-line counter, said:

"If this man is sustained in his claim that he has the right to do business in front of the basement which he hires, what is there to prevent every storekeeper in the city from erecting counters in front of their premises up to the so-called stoop line, and displaying and selling their wares? If there is any law to sustain such a business, why have the vendors in the neighborhood of the markets gone to the Legislature to obtain special permission for the very privilege that Vlos demands and takes as his right?"

It is Mr. Robinson's opinion, and in this he is sustained by L. J. Callanan, J. F. Doyle, William McCarroll, and other leaders in the movement for clear streets, that tangible results can only be secured by making a fight on constitutional grounds against all the street-vending laws and ordinances that exist or that may hereafter be framed. The business men and property owners of the city are now organized with a view to taking the whole question into the higher courts.

The Finn bill is still in Gov. Black's hands, together with the protests and arguments against it. The Governor has not announced a hearing on the bill.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON DYING.

Eccentric Multi-Millionaire, Eighty-four Years Old, Believed to be Dying from Heart Disease.

Joseph Richardson, whose fortune is estimated in the millions, is ill from heart disease at his home, Eighty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. He is eighty-four years old, and has been for many years a prominent builder and contractor. The Vanderbilts gave him practically all their work. He built the annex to the Grand Central Station, and is believed to be a heavy holder of Vanderbilt stocks.

One of Mr. Richardson's eccentricities was to have his coffin made, years ago, from a favorite tree on his place in Connecticut. It is just a plain wood coffin, without any of the usual adornments. Mr. Richardson objects to display at funerals. Another of his queer ideas was the construction of the house that he lives in. He owned a narrow strip of ground on the corner, and the owners of the adjoining lot offered him $1,000 for it. He wanted $5,000. When they saw that he was determined to build on the narrow strip they offered him his price. It was refused.

The result is one of the oddest dwellings in the city. The only way of reaching the upper floors is by a spiral stairway. The halls are so narrow that only one person can move about in them at a time. There is neither water nor gas above the first floor. In all the bedrooms the beds are less than three-quarter width. The dining room table is very long, but only about two feet wide.

INDIANA'S NEW LAWS IN FORCE

One Providing a Three-Cent Car Fare in Indianapolis Causing Trouble.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—The new laws went into force at midnight by the Governor's proclamation. Chief interest here attaches to the three-cent street car fare. The Citizens' Street Railroad Company gave no instructions to conductors, and declines to consider the law until a decision is reached in the Federal Court, where a test case is under argument.

On the North Indianapolis line a conductor put a young woman off a car by force when she declined to pay more than 3 cents. Other conductors have accepted 3 cents, and say they will pay 2 cents additional out of their own wages rather than have a row. The law provides a heavy penalty where more than 3 cents fare is collected.

While the three-cent injunction suit was being argued in the Federal Court, many passengers on different lines who refused to pay more than three-cent fares were forced from the car by the conductors. Among these was Police Judge Cox, who was ejected by the conductor and motorman of a College Avenue car. One damage suit has already been filed.

Late this evening ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Mille: filed, in the United States court, a petition for an order restraining the patrons of the street railway company from demanding a three-cent fare. The petition recites that the proclamation of the Governor putting the laws into force came earlier than was expected, and has already caused trouble on the street car lines.

Harvard Class Day June 24.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 15.—The senior class of Harvard met this afternoon and voted to change the date of class day to Thursday, June 24, in order that the seniors might witness the boat race the next day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7 A. M.—154 Christopher Street; William Roberts; damage, $10.

2 P. M.—410 West Fiftieth Street; John Hagescant; damage slight.

2:10 P. M.—Albany Avenue, near Newcomb Street; John Pinker; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—754 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; Louisa Schillborn; damage, $10.

8:10 P. M.—48 Fulton Street; Patrick Hicks; damage slight.

BILL AMENDED ON THE SLY

Senator Page's Measure Affecting Fire-Proof Buildings Tampered with in the Assembly.

DISCOVERED JUST IN TIME.

The Amendment Would Have Resulted to the Injury of the City's Building Interests—A Syndicate Said to be Interested.

ALBANY, April 15.—On Jan. 26 Senator Page introduced a bill, numbered 245, which amended Section 484 of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882 of the Consolidated act, the effect of which was to raise the limit above which all buildings in the City of New York should be fire-proof from 70 feet to 75 feet.

The change was desired in order to better mark the line of difference between buildings which need to be fireproofed and those which do not. This bill, which was necessary to met existing conditions in the City of New York, was amended in a way which it was alleged would result largely to the benefit of a syndicate and to the detriment and injury of the city and its building interests. The amendment was as follows:

"In addition to the brick or stone arches and sectional hollow brick and in lieu thereof any other or different system of floor construction may be used and placed between or above the beams or otherwise, upon the sole condition that the same shall be constructed of Portland cement, concrete, or any other fire-proof material or materials or of any combination thereof."

The effect of this amendment was to reverse the law and practice relating to fire proofing in the City of New York for a period, and upward, of twenty years, which required hard burnt clay or porous terra cotta to be used for fire proofing of buildings over seventy feet in height, and allows any material whatsoever to be used for such purposes without any restriction or supervision of the Board of Examiners, as now and heretofore constituted in this city.

The bill also went further in other amendments and seriously injected therein and compelled the clay and porous terra cotta material, which has been the standard and legal fire-proofing for a quarter of a century, to be subject to the approval of the Board of Examiners.

The bill moved slowly through both houses, until the amendments had been introduced therein at the end of last week on third reading, and by whom they were introduced and how they came into the bill remain a seeming mystery, as no one appears to father them up to the present time.

After being so amended, the bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence, and if it had not been for Senators Page and Pavey, would have become a law, leaving the building interests of New York at the mercy of any new or untried invention which might be labeled by those interested in it as being composed of fire-proof materials, and without being subject to the supervision of the Board of Examiners.

Senator Page, when his attention was drawn to the matter, indignantly repudiated the amendments and joined with Senator Pavey in having the Senate reject the amendments of the House, immediately moving for an appointment of a Conference Committee. During the discussion which followed the discovery of the amendments, and at the time of the passage of the same upon third reading in the Assembly, the Department of Buildings and its Superintendent, Mr. Constable, were quoted without authority as approving the amendments.

Mr. Constable's attention being called to them, he promptly telegraphed to Senators Page and Pavey, and also to Assemblyman Austin to the effect that unless he approved the original bill, as introduced by Senator Page, the department he represents was absolutely and utterly opposed to the amendments injected into the bill, and strongly urged the Senators and Assemblymen to reject the same, and to pass only the original bill as introduced by Senator Page.

He says: "These amendments would be regarded as farcical and ridiculous were it not that a serious side is presented. Were their adoption sanctioned by law, any material might be used for fire-proofing in any of the tall buildings in New York, which the cupidity of the owner might suggest as a means of saving money in the cost of his building, thereby imperiling the lives of the tenants and the buildings adjoining thereto, in case of any fire taking place therein, the question as to the damage which might be caused by the adoption of those amendments is simply incalculable."

BILLS PASSED LAST NIGHT.

A Considerable Number of New York and Brooklyn Bills Go Through the Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The Assembly to-night passed these bills:

Mr. Roche—Repealing the act authorizing the Equity Gas Light Company of Brooklyn to lay mains.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing for the acquisition of a site for the erection of a building for hospital purposes in the City of New York.

Mr. Austin—Providing that George M. Pinney shall be paid $5,000 for his services as Secretary of the Greater New York Commission.

Mr. French—Prohibiting the erection of a railroad on Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing for the refunding of the assessment for opening Lexington Avenue on property owned by the Blinn Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, and the St. Cecelia Roman Catholic Church.

Senator Guy—Providing for the widening and alteration of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, New York.

Senator Ford—Amending the articles of incorporation of the Union Veteran Protective Association.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the awarding of damages to the former owners of property acquired for the construction of the Harlem River Bridge, New York City.

Senator Lexow—Incorporating the Equitable Securities Company.

Senator Ford—Providing that any person who abandons his wife or family in this State shall be deemed a disorderly person.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the Board of Revision and Correction in the City of New York to award damages for the changing of the grade of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, New York City.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments in the City of New York to award damages for changing the grade of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

Senator Ford—Authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks in the City of New York to enter into a contract with the Grant Monument Association for the care and preservation of the tomb of Gen. Grant at Riverside Park.

Senator Stranahan—Authorizing the issue from time to time of $6,000,000 worth of bonds for additional docks and dock improvements in the City of New York.

Mr. Leonard—Providing that worms shall not be dug on the shores of Queens and Suffolk Counties without the permission of the Board of Supervisors of the respective counties.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the construction and improvement of Moshotu Parkway, as heretofore laid out; between Cortland Park and Bronx River Park, New York City.

Mr. Sanders—The codified labor laws prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission.

Mr. Lewis—Authorizing the use of the Boma automatic ballot machine.

Mr. Pratt—Proving that gas companies shall not discrimmate against persons using both gas and electricity for lighting purposes in favor of persons using nothing but gas.

Codes Committee—Providing for the appointment of an Assistant Clerk in the Fourth Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The Assembly adjourned until to-morrow.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

All trains via Iron Mountain Route running through from St. Louis to Memphis, Hot Springs, and all Texas points without delay. New York office, 391 Broadway.—Adv.

CONDUCTORS MUST BE CIVIL

Rules Which Cable Car Companies Have as to Treatment of Passengers.

RUDENESS NEVER TOLERATED.

Many Complaints, a Large Part of Them Trivial, but All Promptly and Thoroughly Investigated —Examples of the Instructions to Employes.

In view of the suit brought by Mrs. S. J. Hassett-Choate against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for damages for alleged brutal treatment by the conductor of a Broadway cable car, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday asked President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company about his instructions to conductors as to their treatment of passengers.

"We discharge a conductor," he said, "in case of a proved incivility on his part as quickly as we would for failure to ring up his fares. We have a rule, a somewhat peculiar one, which heads our instructions to conductors, calling their attention to the fact that it takes two to make a quarrel. Civility to all passengers under any and all circumstances is strictly enjoined.

"Not a communication of the many thousands addressed to us is unanswered. No complaint is made to us that we do not investigate. Sometimes these investigations take a little time. When they come to me they are sent to the General Superintendent. Suppose, for instance, a complaint is made by some one of our passengers against a certain conductor. It is not fair to lay the conductor off upon receipt of the complaint and make him lose his time, which means money to him—money which few can afford to lose. So the conductor gets word to come around in the morning before he begins his day's work, and his side of the story is heard. Meanwhile the complainant, who at the beginning was warm, and who may have sent his complaint with a special delivery stamp upon it, not receiving a reply from us quickly enough to suit his mood, gets hot under the collar at what he regards our indifference to the service. Such, if I remember the circumstance and the name, was the case with the lady who has brought this suit. I think her complaint was made to my secretary, and it took the usual course.

"In deciding in these cases we are guided by length of service and records of our men. A case must be thoroughly proved against a man who has served so long and whose record is a good one. We are more likely to act in a case of an employe of whom we do not know much. Of course we require recommendations before taking men into our employment."

Supt. Robertson of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was emphatic in his assertion that incivility to the public is not tolerated. "Of course," he said, "we do not want uncivil conductors, as their influence would tend to drive away our customers. When a charge of incivility is proved against a conductor to our satisfaction off goes his head, and his name goes upon a blackboard as a warning to others.

"We are receiving complaints all the time, and we investigate them all promptly. Some of them are really very trivial and indicate on the part of a great many persons a disposition to take offense where none whatever was intended. The public should be more careful in this matter. It is a serious matter to these men to be compelled to lay off a day to meet complaints. They are poor men, with whom every dollar counts. It must be admitted that now and then there are found conductors who are unfitted for their places, and this must be so until human nature is changed. Men of this kind are dismissed as soon as we discover their true character."

Superintendent Robertson quoted from the company's general rules for conductors, as follows: "The general instruction is to carry your passengers safely and pleasantly. Be civil and polite to every one. Many persons ride with us for pleasure, but if the conductor is rude and uncivil this branch of our business will soon be destroyed."

He also called attention to Rule 5 of the special rules for conductors: "You will at all times be polite to passengers and at the same time avoid all unnecessary conversation with them; but you will furnish such information and render such aid to all passengers when requested as is consistent with your duty."

Rule 40 runs thus: "Conductors must be civil and attentive to all passengers, giving special attention to ladies, children, and elderly persons while getting on or off the car, and, as far as possible, provide seats for all persons on the car."

APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.

Mother and Daughter in Need—Aid for an Aged Couple.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $300 to give a pension of $30 a month for one year to a mother and daughter who are in great need. The mother is nearly seventy years old, and is quite feeble; the daughter is competent to earn enough for both as a teacher of music, but is now unable to do so through long-continued illness, necessitating several operations. If the burden of financial anxiety could be lifted from them for a time, the daughter might recover sufficiently to earn her living again. The fact that they are refined people and once had every comfort, and that they have come to need through no fault of their own, renders their case the more pathetic and appealing. There is no doubt of their good character and urgent need. Money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeal for a pension to enable an aged couple to keep their home and provide themselves the necessities of life: "One Interested," $50; "C. R. C.," $30; "F. H. B.," "C. L. D.," and Walter Wesendonck, $10 each; "Cash," Miss F. Remsen, "Anon," "H. R. W.," "Cash," "A Friend, J. M. H.," and F. Poel, $5 each; "A Friend," $3; "F. Yana," and "One of Them," $2 each; Miss M. H. Garrard, "M. A.," J. Gould's Son & Co., and "F. A. B.," $1 each.

FUNDS FOR CRETAN REFUGEES

Report of Receipts Made by the Treasurer of the Committee.

James T. Woodward, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to obtain funds for the relief of the suffering refugees from the Island of Crete, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

Mrs. David Hoadley, Englewood, N. J.	$25
A Friend	300
Gen. Egbert L. Viele	25
Mrs. Francis Farrar, Evanston, Ill.	1
Atlas Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn.	5
Horace White	50
Charles F. Kimball, Walnut Hill, Mass.	2
Anonymous	1
Seth Low	500
William E. Dodge	100
Clarence M. Hyde	100
James Hedges	20
George V. W. Duryee, Saranac Lake, N. Y.	5
C. A. Hagaman, Albany, N. Y.	1
Miss M. H. Garrard, Morristown, N. J.	5
Adrian Iselin	100
Robert C. Ogden	25
H. P. Campbell	10
Max Freund	10
Charles Mall	25
Charles R. Flint	100
George Foster Peabody	100
W. Bayard Cutting	100
Caroline W. Bailey, Mechanicsville, N. Y.	1
R. Fulton Cutting	50
J. P. Morgan & Co.	500
Cooper, Hewitt & Co.	100
John D. Rockefeller	500
James T. Woodward	100
William G. Low	100
Total	$2,961

Old Schoolmates Organized.

An association has been formed by women who were once members of the old senior department of the Twelfth Street School, and who went from there with Miss Lydia F. Wadleigh to form the Normal College. Those interested in the organization, whether they were graduates or not, should address Mrs. S. Bourne, President, 207 West Eighty-first Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

James O'Brien, M. P., of Montreal is at the Netherland.

Theodore and E. S. Cramp of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman House.

Lieut. Col. Kitson of England and R. H. Goddard of Providence, R. I., are at the Waldorf.

Col. C. P. Atmore of Louisville, Ky., and William Broadhead of Jamestown, N. Y., are at the Imperial.

Frank Thayer of Denver, Thomas Chester of Pittsburg, and Eugene A. Settig of Chicago are at the Manhattan.

C. C. Vial of Painesville, Ohio; Samuel Andrews of Cleveland, Ohio, and O. L. Hascy of Albany are at the Windsor.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, L. S. Osgood of Boston, and George H. Ketcham of Toledo, Ohio, are at the Metropole.

Edward C. Perkins, Gen. Samuel G. Dalton, and John R. Alley of Boston, Mass.; R. P. Marvin of Akron, Ohio, and W. B. Kinskein of Chicago are at the Holland House.

A. A. Robinson of Topeka, Kan., President of the Mexican Central Railroad; Dr. A. Alloway of Montreal, and J. R. Rockwood of Saratoga Springs are at the Murray Hill.

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, Congressman B. B. Odell of Newburg, N. Y., Curtis Guild of Boston, Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto, Mrs. R. A. Alger and Col. E. S. Yergason of Hartford, Conn., are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baer & Brother, Baltimore, Md., A. P. Baer, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; W. B. Clapp, millinery; Hoffman House.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Thomas, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.

Church, the A. M. Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Harper, millinery; 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Crouse & Brandegee, Utica, N. Y.; E. D. Brandegee, woolens; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Collins, P., Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Collins, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cohen, A., & Brother, Johnstown, Penn.; L. L. Cohen, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Hilbrun, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Danenberg, The, Company, Macon, Ga.; I. Black, upholstery goods, laces, and ribbons; 61 Wooster Street; Hotel Vendome.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Reading, Penn.; Helsenberg, notions, fancy goods, and laces; 2 Walker Street.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions and trimmings; J. F. Cosgrove, house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Gage, J. C., Madrid, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Wassauer, cloaks, suits, and dress trimmings; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, notions, &c.; Mr. Graham, dry goods; Mr. Gordon represents; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Halff, M., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; E. Longini, notions and furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing, 34 Thomas Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Hassell Brothers, Boston, Mass.; J. M. Hassell, curtains; Sinclair House.

Herrick, A. G., Schenectady, N. Y.; clothing; Gilsey House.

Hieber, J. C., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Hieber, domestics; 214 Church Street; St. George Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Better, blankets; 8 Greene Street.

Kline, Eppehimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Rieser, dress goods and silks; Gilsey House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Pifferling, laces, trimmings, and fancy goods; Stuart House.

March Brothers, Pierce & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. A. Conant, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; H. Williamson, upholstery goods, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Nickerson & Co., Providence, R. I.; N. B. Nickerson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Blimline, clothing, 740 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sherer Brothers, Easton, Penn.; S. Sherer, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Shelton Hat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. Shelton, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. R. Benson, dress goods, 369 Broadway

FOUR MYSTERIOUS ARRESTS

They Were Made Last Night Under Orders Issued by Commissioner Andrews.

CAPT. O'BRIEN WAS SNUBBED.

He Was Compelled to Execute the Warrants Without Knowledge of the Facts Upon Which They Were Issued.

The arrest and incarceration last night of four men at Police Headquarters, all applicants for places on the police force, charged with burglary in the third degree, promises to cause more of a sensation in the department than Chief Conlin's strictures against his superiors. The prisoners are E. J. Reilly, a clerk, of 12 Cannon Street; Peter J. O'Donahue, a car driver, of 429 West Twenty-fifth Street; Patrick Callahan, a stableman, of 259 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Peter F. Murphy, a laborer, of 97 Charlton Street.

The men were arrested on warrants issued by Magistrate Wentworth at Jefferson Market Police Court, on the complaint of William H. Bell of 115 Madison Avenue, Secretary of the Police Civil Service Board. The offense alleged in the complaint was perpetrated Sunday, April 11.

It was the manner which Commissioner Andrews selected to capture the men that gave to the Mulberry Street Headquarters the sensation of the day. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau was at luncheon the Commissioner summoned Acting Sergeant McCauley, and said he wanted four good men from the detective force, at the same time nominating a couple of the men whom he wanted. McCauley was nonplussed.

He asked the nature of the offences the men sought for had committed. No information was given to him, however. He hurried from the office to his own desk, and sent messengers for the Captain of the Detective Bureau.

When Capt. O'Brien arrived it was soon apparent to him that the aim was to act over his head, and he immediately went into conference with Chief Conlin. Then going before Commissioner Andrews, he asked for an explanation. None was offered him. Chief Conlin had advised him, so the story goes at Headquarters, that if he had not explicit data furnished him, he should refuse to serve the warrants.

Capt. O'Brien is said to have so declared himself. Then Commissioner Andrews called the attention of Capt. O'Brien to the wording of the warrant, which compelled any policeman in New York City to execute it at the request of a citizen.

Chief Conlin was then called into the controversy, and he advised Capt. O'Brien as "Policeman" O'Brien to recognize the legality of the papers in the hands of "Citizen" Andrews.

This distinction made, the wheels of the law were set in motion. While the detectives were out looking for their men, conferences were the order of the hour. Commissioner Parker was in his office and was frequently sought by both the Chief and the Head of the Detective Bureau.

Ten detectives to whom the warrants had been given were told that the men were young and were applicants for places on the force.

Before arrests were made the typewriters were kept busy, and one of the results of this was a two-page statement from the detective office to the Chief of the incident.

Secrecy and perplexity was the order at Headquarters last night. To Commissioner Parker one of the prisoners remarked he had not stolen anything. Reilly had a lot of clippings about examinations. Nothing of an incriminating nature, it is said, was found on the men.

Commissioner Andrews appeared at Police Headquarters shortly after 11 o'clock last night, evidently according to appointment. He was dressed in the full uniform of a Major of the National Guard, having attended a military function at the Ninth Regiment Armory. He declined to discuss the arrests.

In the building he met William H. Bell, Secretary of the Police Civil Service Commission, and Mr. Dobbs, an examiner, who had been waiting for him. Some time after his arrival at Headquarters Commissioner Andrews asked for a copy of the report made to Chief Conlin by Capt. O'Brien, and was furnished with the paper by one of the reporters. He said that he would examine the report and answer it, if he thought necessary. Later he announced that he had nothing to say.

President Roosevelt, when asked concerning the arrests, said: "All I have to say about the matter is that for four days I have had reason to suspect that there was some tampering going on with the questions. As soon as I became satisfied as to who the beneficiaries of this work were these arrests followed."

Secretary Bell would not talk of the arrests nor the causes which led up to them. With regard to the preparation of papers for the police examinations, Mr. Bell said that the written questions are taken down to the printing office of the Martin B. Brown Company in an envelope at 8 o'clock on the morning of the examination.

A Sergeant of police acts as messenger and custodian of the papers, and watches them as they are being set up in the printing office and while they are on the press. After they have been printed the papers are put in an envelope, carefully sealed, and are taken by the Sergeant to the examination room, where they are opened by the examiner in the presence of those who are to be examined.

When Commissioner Andrews left the building at 1:50 o'clock this morning, he handed to the reporters a typewritten statement, the substance of which was that the crime for which these men were arrested was that of breaking and entering and taking away certain papers from the Civil Service Bureau, or attempting to substitute copies for the originals. On account of the checks which guard the records and their removal the attempt was not wholly successful.

DETECTIVE DESPITEFULLY USED

Burglars Rob His House, Thump His Piano, and Give His Dog a Bath.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Burglars entered the house of Detective Sergt. Cowdrey, 346 Winchester Avenue, to-day in the family's absence. They took the bulldog and tied him in the bathtub, which they filled with water. They took a hearty dinner and then carried off the silver service.

The gas jets were all turned on, and the gas lighted. They sat on Cowdrey's silk hat, and, finding his uniform, they took off the star and, with a blue ribbon, tied it around the neck of the imprisoned bulldog.

The burglars found amusement in looking over a criminal album. Several pictures were removed and carried away by them. Articles of various descriptions, including clothing, jewelry, and stage relics, were taken. The articles stolen were valued at $800.

The piano in the front parlor also received attention, and for an hour neighbors heard unearthly music. A note was left by the burglars thanking Cowdrey for his kind hospitality, and promising to call again within a short time.

ADJUSTMENT NOT ACCEPTED.

Complications Growing Out of the Ely & Walker Fire in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, April 15.—John R. Waters of New York, representing the Individual Underwriters with $263,500, and the Reciprocal Underwriters with $78,000 insurance on the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company loss at St. Louis, has not accepted the adjustment, and considerable trouble is expected.

It is understood that Mr. Waters has given notice that he will not be bound by the action of the Committee of Adjusters, and has engaged legal counsel. His unsuccessful efforts to engage a New York auctioneer to dispose of portion of the salvage, is understood to be the reason for this action.

Reports from St. Louis to-day state that Ely & Walker place entire reliance in the action of the committee of adjusters, and will be bound by its decision. The committee will pursue the even tenor of its way, irrespective of the action of Mr. Waters, and will auction off the salvage on May 4, as arranged, unless something unforeseen occurs.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

MISSOURI STILL RISING.

Dyke Threatens to Break Near Omaha Before Morning — Enormous Damage to Property.

OMAHA, Neb., April 15.—The flood situation to-night is grave. All day torrents poured from the Missouri across the North Omaha gardens into Florence and cut-off lakes. The former has lost its identity in the general flood, and the latter may soon.

The streams running into Cut-Off Lake from the north had been increased in volume, but no longer had a bank to tumble over. The water in the lake had risen to the level of the water above, and the whole flood was spending itself against the first of the dykes at the foot of the lake.

This is still two feet above water, but the waves have cut it terribly during the day, and it may give way before morning. Three or four hundred yards below is the second big dyke. The basin between them has filled rapidly, but the water is still three or four feet below the level of the lake. Below this second dyke the flood would find but little to obstruct its way to the river except buildings and railroad tracks.

Everything possible is being done to prevent the break. The engineer at the pumping station at Florence reports at 7 o'clock a rise of one inch since morning.

A special from Vermilion, S. D., to-night reports a further rise in the Missouri River at that point. There have been no lives lost so far as is known, but the damage to farm property and live stock has been enormous.

WATCHING THE WEAK LEVEES.

Mississippi Has 22,000 People Who Will Have to be Fed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 15.—While the condition of affairs in the overflowed Mississippi delta is reported brighter to-night, the situation between Vicksburg and New Orleans is causing the greatest apprehension. The river continues to rise in the Louisiana levee district, and weak spots in the levee are being strengthened and watched day and night.

Statistics of the number of flood sufferers in Bolivar County, Miss., show 22,000 people who are now, or soon will have to be, fed by charity, in addition to 3,000 head of live stock.

At Helena the situation is unchanged. At a meeting of property owners of the city to-day it was decided to begin the erection of a new levee around the city. At Memphis the river rose one-tenth of a foot in the twenty-four hours ending to-night. A slight additional rise is looked for.

ALAN ARTHUR WANTS A PLACE.

Asks to be Appointed Minister to the Netherlands.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Alan Arthur, son of President Arthur, is a candidate for the mission to the Netherlands.

He filed his papers to-day.

MONTREAL CONSUL GENERALSHIP.

Understood that Charles L. Knapp Will Get It.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is said the President practically has made up his mind to appoint Charles L. Knapp of New York Consul General to Montreal. Mr. Knapp had the post under the Harrison Administration. He is backed strongly by New York business interests.

There were many applicants for this place. Congressman Russell of Connecticut called at the White House to-day to urge Charles Turner of Waterbury, Conn., for the place, but found it was pre-empted.

STATE DEPARTMENT CLERKSHIP.

Edward I. Renick Is to be Superseded by W. H. Michael.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Edward I. Renick of Georgia, Chief Clerk of the State Department, has a month's leave of absence, and when that time has expired he will be superseded by W. H. Michael of Nebraska, Clerk to the Senate Committee on Printing in the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses.

Mr. Renick entered the Government service under civil service rules, and was promoted through various grades of the Treasury and State Departments until he reached his present position, by appointment of Secretary Gresham. His place is one of those embraced within President Cleveland's order extending the classified civil service.

Pension Bureau Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following appointments have been made in the Pension Bureau: William H. Bayley of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk; Walter J. Brooks of Pennsylvania, Appointment Clerk; L. S. Perry of New York, private secretary to the Commissioner, and William F. Ryan of the District of Columbia, formerly private secretary to Secretary Noble, Confidential Clerk to the Commissioner.

To be Mr. Hay's Secretary.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Spencer Fayette Eddy of Chicago will be private secretary to Ambassador Hay in London. He is the son of August N. Eddy. He was graduated from St. Paul's School, at Concord. After traveling in Europe he entered Harvard, and was graduated in 1895. He studied with a tutor in Berlin, and attended Heidelberg. In 1891-2 he was in the Harvard football team. Mr. Eddy applied for a place at Paris, but, failing, got the berth under Col. Hay. He will sail immediately.

A BANK EXAMINER ACCUSED.

Statement by the Cashier of the Broken Globe Savings Bank.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Charles E. Churchill, cashier of the broken Globe Savings Bank, has made a statement of the failure, which, if true, implicates George R. Hayden, the State bank examiner under Gov. Altgeld.

Mr. Churchill said:

"Mr. Hayden, the State Bank Examiner, made an examination of the Globe Savings Bank two days before the expiration of his term of office, but I have since found that he did not file his report with the State Auditor. When the State Auditor ordered an examination a few weeks later I went to him and asked why he did so. His reply was that there was no report of an examination on file later than last July. I told him of the examination made by Hayden in January, and he made a demand on Hayden for his report.

"Hayden finally filed his report, in which he recommended that the bank should be closed. The report was filed two months after the examination on which it was based was made.

"Shortly after the examination by Hayden, a man, whom I know to be a close friend of his, attempted to purchase the bank, or at least talked about it. This man was introduced to us by Hayden. The negotiations for the control of the bank failed, and soon after the report was filed, but not until after the new examination had been ordered."

Respite for a Georgia Murderess.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Judge Harlan allowed a writ of error to-day in the case of Elizabeth Nobles of Georgia, who was to have been hanged next Friday. It was represented by Mrs. Nobles's counsel that she is insane. The writ will operate as a stay of proceedings and will insure postponement of the execution.

Toronto's Eighty-fifth Foundling.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 15.—Another deserted infant was found on a doorstep last night. This makes eighty-five found in the city in a similar manner during the last three months.

Trout Fishermen Disappointed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 15.—Heavy rains in this vicinity to-day raised the trout streams, greatly to the disappointment of several hundred fishermen from New York en route to Sullivan County to-night. The water is muddy. The cold wave brought out overcoats at the resorts to-night. Big fireplaces will be more attractive than wading through the streams to-morrow.

SHUT OUT BY HER HUSBAND

Mrs. Dressner Camps Uncomfortably in the Stable of Her Home at Hastings.

HER STORY OF HER WRONGS.

Village Policeman and the Deputy Sheriff Employed to Keep Her Out of Her House Give Practical Aid and Sympathy.

There are of course two sides to the story of the trouble between Levy Dressner and his wife Lelia. Mr. Dressner's side of it was told in the suit for divorce he instituted several days ago. Mrs. Dressner's was told for the first time yesterday as she sat in the little room over the stable within a few feet of the handsome house which it is said she paid for and built at Hastings-on-Hudson, but from which she was barred by the superior physical force commanded by her husband.

Mrs. Dressner is tall and fair. She has a pleasant yet determined manner of speech that emphasized unpleasantly her prophecy. She is younger than her husband, who celebrated his forty-first birthday at Christmas. They were married more than twelve years ago, after Mrs. Dressner had mourned for six years her first husband, A. D. Babbott, who was editor of The Southern Sportsman.

When Mr. Babbott died he left her a few thousand dollars and a baby, Edwin, now a stalwart six-foot youngster of nineteen years. She bought a lease of the house 57 West Twelfth Stret, and opened a boarding house. Dressner, then in business for himself as a cloak manufacturer, was one of the boarders.

With Mrs. Dressner when she fled to the barn were the three children, of whom Dressner is the father, Victor, Eugene, and Lloyd, the maid Catherine, and the coachman. When the last-named resisted the attempt of the men with Dressner to unhang the door, Dressner ordered the Deputy Sheriff to arrest him.

The Sheriff said he had no authority to do so, and Dressner yesterday obtained from Justice Lang a warrant for the coachman's arrest on a charge of trespass. The Deputy Sheriff charged with its service is, by the way, an adherent of Mrs. Dressner, and was too busy helping to make her comfortable in her narrow quarters to find time to look for the offender.

The Dressner house is one of the handsomest in Hastings. It stands in two acres of private grounds on the north side about 200 feet back from Villard Avenue, which leads from the village Broadway to Henry Villard's mansion. A little back from the house is the combination barn and stable. The latter is occupied just now by a red-and-white cow. The village policeman, who sympathizes with Mrs. Dressner, milked the cow last night for the children's supper. Above the stable is a small room perhaps 10 feet square, constructed as a living room for the coachman.

It was in that room, her four children sitting and lying on the single bed, the policeman occupying the only chair, and Katie and the Deputy Sheriff seated on a tool box, that Mrs. Dressner entertained a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES with the story of her wrongs and her decision to make Mr. Dressner "sorry before long."

She appeared neither happy nor comfortable. Her eyes were red with weeping and she seemed ill. A rough quilt was wrappd around her, but she shivered in the draught from the ill-fitting window. There was no fire and no fireplace. Besides the bedstead, a small table, a looking glass, a washstand, and a chair were all the furniture.

On the table the remains of the family supper, a piece of steak cooked in a tin plate over a campfire, half a loaf of bread, and some milk, were shown by the light of two tallow candles, stuck by their own grease to the paper makeshift tablecloth.

Mrs. Dressner's Story.

Mrs. Dressner talked freely. She said when she married Dressner he had just failed in business, and had obtained employment as a salesman with Popkin & Co., cloak makers. Her boarding house prospered, and she bought the house, 50 West Twelfth Street, and operated it as an adjunct to 57. Dressner's prospects improved, and they began making money fast. They agreed to devote every cent they could spare to the purchase of real estate, and entered into an agreement to share equally all the profits.

The arrangement was made, Mrs. Dressner said, because she felt that the money she started with belonged to her son Edwin Babbott, and she deemed it only honest to conserve its interests. Her father was a real estate broker, and she had obtained from him an insight into the business. All the property bought was in Mr. Dressner's name, because it was less liable, and she felt fully protected by the agreement she kept with her other papers in a safe deposit vault in Fourteenth Street.

The houses she bought and which now stand in her husband's name, are 50 West Twelfth Street, 100 Madison Street, 54 Pike Street, 23 Ludlow Street, 513 East Seventieth Street, and 97 Perry Street, valued in all, Mrs. Dressner said, at more than $200,000. The house at Hastings cost $12,000 to build, exclusive of the land. About two years ago she was injured on the Sixth Avenue Railway, and obtained a verdict of $5,000. She compromised for $3,000 cash, and husband took the money.

Since then, according to her story, she has been more or less of an invalid, and unable to attend to the work of looking after two boarding houses, a furnished-room house, and collecting the rents at the tenements. Early last Fall she consulted a specialist, and he recommended an immediate operation. The cost of it, she learned, would be $1,000. She went to her husband for the money, and he told her to go to a hospital and have it performed gratis.

She went to Trinity Hospital, paying $25 a week for a room. While she was lying ill there, she says, her husband called and told her he needed some papers from her safe deposit vault to fix up some insurance matters. She gave him an order to enable him to get them, and three days later he notified the Superintendent of the hospital he would not be responsible for any debts she contracted.

When she was able to leave she went to the Safe Deposit Company and found that all her papers, including the partnership agreement, had been removed. Her husband had disappeared after discharging the agent she had left to collect the rents and look after the boarding house, and putting a man of his own in charge.

She was taken ill again a few weeks later, and underwent another operation in the Woman's Hospital. She was discharged as cured Wednesday morning, and went immediately to Hastings, sending a messenger to the West Twelfth Street house to tell her maid to bring the children to her. The reception she received from her husband has already been described.

Mrs. Dressner has no money. The food she ate yesterday and the quilts to keep out the cold were supplied to her by friends in the village. The Health Officer, Dr. Lyman, attended her yesterday, and Deputy Sheriff Wing, who is guarding the house for her husband, paid the druggist to make up the prescription he wrote.

Acting on the advice of Commissioner Parker she will return to this city to-day, and will immediately begin proceedings to compel her husband to supply her with means, and to account for her share of their partnership property.

Good Friday Services.

In St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, will conduct the service of the passion to-day between 12 and 3 o'clock. This service will consist of hymns, prayers, and meditations on the Seven Words. Opportunity will be given those who cannot remain throughout the service to go in and out during the singing of the hymns.

The Collegiate Church, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, will unite in a Good Friday service in the Forty-eighth Street church at 11 o'clock this morning. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Coe.

Hood's Pills
Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GORDY GUILTY OF MURDER

His Trial at Georgetown, Del., Results in a Verdict that He Killed His Wife.

SHE WAS FROM THIS CITY.

Mrs. Mary Estelle Lewis Married James M. Gordy and Went with Him to Delaware—Murdered the Next Day.

GEORGETOWN, Del., April 15.—James M. Gordy was to-night convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, formerly Mrs. Mary Estelle Lewis of New York, by throwing her into the Broadkill Creek, at Milton, Del., on March 11.

The result of the trial was never in doubt, as the evidence against Gordy was overwhelming, while his defense was based on the testimony of only one witness, a physician, who swore to a knowledge of many cases of drowning where water had not been found in the lungs after death. This was to prove that the woman had not been killed by blows on the head inflicted by Gordy, as alleged in the indictment, although a reasonable presumption of death by drowning was admitted. The defense contended that there was a doubt which should count in Gordy's favor, but the verdict of the jury was "in manner and form as he stands indicted."

The jury retired at 5:39 o'clock this afternoon, after listening throughout the day to the arguments of counsel. Charles M. Cullen and Charles F. Richards, Gordy's lawyers, addressed the jury in the morning, and Attorney General White occupied the afternoon. Then followed the charge of the Court, and the case went to the jury. They brought in their verdict at 7:25 o'clock to-night. The finding is generally approved, indignation against the prisoner running so high that yesterday it was feared an attempt to lunch him would be made.

Gordy was much moved by the verdict.

Mrs. James M. Gordy, who was found dead near Milton, Del., on March 11, lived until March 10 at 2,613 Eighth Avenue, this city. She was known there until a few days before as Mrs. M. Lewis, the widow of an ink manufacturer. She then told some friends that she had married Gordy, a planter and horsebreeder, living in Delaware. A medium-sized man, with a drooping mustache accompanied her when she left the Eighth Avenue house March 10. He proved to be J. M. Gordy. Mrs. Gordy disposed of the business left by her former husband and her household effects, and went with Gordy in all confidence.

Her body was found in the mud of Broadkill Creek, near Milton, a little town nine miles from Georgetown, the next day. There were three wounds in the head, any one of which would have caused death. A boat that had been stolen further up the creek was found adrift near the body; in the boat were some hairpins and near it a broken oar. The scene of the murder was a secluded spot, hidden from observation by trees and clumps of bushes.

Suspicion fell upon Gordy, and the officers went to his farm, near Milton, only to find that he had fled. He was finally captured at his mother's home, in Sussex County, and taken to Georgetown jail.

When Gordy was arrested he turned to the officers and said: "I didn't hurt that woman." He had not been told why he was arrested. In Gordy's pockets were found a woman's pocketbook containing $300 and a diamond ring. The feeling was very high among his neighbors in Delaware. Jailor Thorndyke of 2,613 Eighth Avenue identified a picture of Gordy as that of the man who left the house with Mrs. Lewis on the day before she was murdered.

Mrs. Lewis at one time lived at 259 West Thirty-ninth Street, in "Soubrette Row," with a man who passed as her husband. She was also known as Virgie Lewis.

LATIN AND GREEK COURSES.

Plan of Study Proposed by the Committee, Which May Be Followed in Secondary Schools.

After two years' labor the committee appointed by the American Philological Association to arrange a uniform course of Latin and Greek in secondary schools has about completed its task.

The committee was in session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday and received suggestions from a number of well-known teachers in secondary and preparatory schools throughout the country.

The committee was divided into two sections. The Latin section was presided over by Prof. F. W. Kelsey of Michigan, and the Greek by Prof. T. D. Seymour of Yale. The Latin section agreed to arrange a four-year course in Latin as the minimum amount to be required for admission to college, with courses of five and six years for those who may wish to make something of a specialty of the study.

The Greek section agreed to recommend three years to Greek in secondary schools. Homer is to be read the last year of the preparatory course. From the beginning systematic instruction must be given in Greek composition. Exercises in writing Greek are to be based on continued reading of Greek prose, which shall continue through the third year. Exercises in the reading of unprepared passages are to be begun at the beginning of the course and continue throughout.

Among the committeemen and teachers present were: Profs. Clement Smith of Harvard, A. F. West of Princeton, W. G. Hale of the University of Chicago, Thurber of the Chicago High Schools, Bancroft of Andover Academy, Alton of Minnesota, Gallagher of Easthampton, Mass., Hull of Lawrenceville, Coy of Lakeville, Conn., and Coy of Cincinnati.

Fifth Avenue Athletic Club.

Lively fighting characterized the boxing show given by the Fifth Avenue Athletic Club last night. William Muldoon acted as referee. Martin McCue of this city and Edward Sweeney of Brooklyn were featured for a go of twenty rounds, at 129 pounds, and they fought hard. Honors were nearly even, but Muldoon decided that McCue had a little the best of it. A ten-round contest at 125 pounds, between "Joe" Handler of Newark and "Jack" Machinski of New York, was hot from start to finish, led by Handler, who got the decision.

Treadway Sent to the Reformatory.

Charles J. Treadway, the negro who was convicted of perjury in the Court of General Sessions last week, was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Judge McMahon, sitting in General Sessions. Treadway testified falsely in the trial of Police Captain Sheehan. Judge McMahon told Treadway that if he behaved himself at Elmira he would be released in fourteen months, but that if his conduct there was bad he would be transferred to State prison for ten years.

Funeral of Frank Yoran.

The funeral of Frank Yoran was held at Riverside Baptist Church, West Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last evening. The Rev. James A. Francis, pastor of the church, read the service. When he had finished the choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and then the Masonic service was conducted under the auspices of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 321; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, and Coeur de Leon Commandery, No. 23. They were in charge of John R. Gardner, High Priest of Jerusalem Chapter. The interment will be to-day at Woodlawn.

Brooklyn Democratic Primaries.

The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Organization of Kings County last evening decided to hold the primaries April 20 from 7 to 9 P. M. for the election of officers and delegates to the County General Committee. Books will be opened at the primaries, and a further opportunity for enrollment will be given.

A French Cook Kills Himself.

Eugene Gateau, fifty years old, a cook, committed suicide yesterday at 134 West Twenty-eighth Street, by taking paris green. He left a letter for "Mr. Mesmer," 418 Thirty-ninth Street, thanking him for favors. Mr. Mesmer said last night that Gateau had been unfortunate since his arrival in this country from France.

LEGAL NOTES.

FAILED TO RESUSCITATE OLD ACCOUNTS.—James H. Stevens brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover upon a promissory note made by defendant, William S. King, in 1856; a draft made in 1857, and upon an account stated in 1877, and another account stated in 1888. King claimed he had paid the note, draft, and the first account stated, denied the account stated in 1888, and set up a discharge in bankruptcy on Feb. 4, 1879. The referee who tried the case found there had been payments on account, but no account stated in 1888, and that no new promise had revived the debts after the discharge in bankruptcy. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, yesterday affirmed judgment given in favor of defendant upon the referee's report. The court holds there is no rule of law supporting plaintiff's contention that the bankruptcy discharge was not admissible in evidence because it was not shown that the plaintiff was a party to the bankruptcy proceedings. The burden of proof, the court says, was upon the plaintiff to attack the discharge, and show some cause why the decree was not effectual. The account in 1888 is held not to take the case out of the bankruptcy discharge, as that account showed that defendant owed the plaintiff nothing.

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IT WAS A GUARANTEE.—Eugene Klein in his suit against Mary Long alleged that on Nov. 15, 1895, "in consideration" that the plaintiff would do certain things the defendant promised in writing to be answerable to the plaintiff for the payment by one John T. White, for the price of goods sold and delivered to said White within six months of said day, on credit, to an amount not exceeding a total credit of $5,000. On the trial, before any evidence was introduced, defendant moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it did not state a cause of action. The court held that the promise alleged in the complaint was an original undertaking—not a guarantee, and that it was not alleged that defendant requested any sale of the goods, to recover the price of which the action was brought, no cause of action was alleged, and the complaint was dismissed. The Appellate Division, by Justice Ingraham, held that a valid promise by defendant to be responsible for the payment of the goods sold by plaintiff to defendant within the period mentioned, in reliance upon which promise the plaintiff did sell and deliver to defendant certain goods, for which defendant has failed to pay, constitutes a good cause of action upon demurrer, and the decision below was reversed.

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DIVORCE DECREE SET ASIDE.—The decree secured by Charles S. Halsted in his suit for absolute divorce from his wife, Sarah D. Halsted, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, per curiam, holding that the referee in arriving at the conclusions which were embodied in his report applied different standards to the proof offered upon the part of the plaintiff and the defendant. The Court directs that a new trial be had before another referee. It was contended on behalf of Mrs. Halsted on the argument that there was no trustworthy evidence of opportunity even, and not the slightest direct proof of the charges against her. And all the opportunities claimed to have been shown by the witnesses for the plaintiff, with the circumstances attending such opportunity, were claimed to be insufficient under the authorities to warrant an inference of guilt, and without the aid of such inference there was no proof.

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ACCOUNTING ON PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—Henry C. Miner's appeal from judgment rendered in favor of Virginia Sands, in her suit as administratrix of the estate of James G. Sands, for an accounting on the dissolution of a copartnership between Miner and Sands, has been decided by the Appellate Division in favor of Mrs. Sands. By the partnership, Mr. Miner contributed cash equal in amount to the value of business known as "Church's Dispensary," which included the lease of premises in the Bowery, and the stock and fixtures, contributed by Sands. Mrs. Sands sought to have Mr. Miner account as a surviving partner, who had continued the business in violation of the trust cast upon him to liquidate and wind it up on the death of Mr. Sands. The Court holds that Mr. Miner had the right to take the business and place a value upon it in accordance with the terms of the partnership contract, and in doing so he was authorized to omit the value of the lease or good will, but as an offset he was to fix the value of the interest of his deceased partner "according as the same may appear from the books of the said business." Mr. Miner claimed that the valuations were too high, but the Court holds that he was not at liberty to acquire the interest of Sands in the business upon payment of the actual value fixed by himself upon the property which he took over, excluding therefrom the value of the lease and good will.

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GUARANTEE OF BONDS DID NOT EXTEND TO DETACHED COUPONS.—John T. Clokey in a suit against the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company sought to recover upon fifty-five twenty-five-dollar coupons of bonds of the Evansville and Richmond Railroad Company on a guarantee by defendants "to the holder of the within bonds a punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof when and as the same shall become due and payable." The Appellate Division has reversed judgment given at Special Term overruling demurrer to the complaint, holding, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Parker, that the guarantee is exclusively a contract with the holder of the bond, and not with the holder of any of the coupons separated from the bonds. It was not alleged that plaintiff was owner of the bonds, or that the owner of the bonds had demanded of defendant payment of the interest, or that there was no allegation of assignment by the owner of the bonds of any claim for interest to the plaintiff. Justice O'Brien gives a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Williams, holding that the intent and purpose of the guarantee was to extend to the holder of the bonds and to the holder of the coupons, whether they were the same or different persons, the benefit of the guarantee. "The coupon," Justice O'Brien says, "though an independent instrument in the sense that suit may be brought upon it without the production of the bonds, is still a part of the bond, and the fair inference from the wording of the guarantee is that it includes whoever holds that which is representative of the interest as well as that which represents the principal. If there was any intention that the guarantee should not extend to the coupons when severed from the bonds and in the hands of a third party, there is nothing in the language employed to show any such intention, nor is it fairly inferable from the language of the guarantee."

DOG WOULD NOT DECIDE.

A Method of Meting Out Justice Which Failed.

The old familiar story of the intelligent dog, claimed by a good man and a bad man, choosing its owner in a crowded courtroom at the suggestion of a Judge, received a set-back yesterday. William Corcoran, sixteen years old, of 4 Chestnut Street, and Abraham Lichtenstein of 45 Essex Street claimed a dog in the Essex Market Police Court. "Let the dog itself determine who owns it," said Magistrate Cornell. A court policeman very carefully placed the animal midway between the claimants, who, at a signal, began calling it. At first the dog ran to Lichtenstein, then it went to the boy. Backward and forward it alternated until, attracted by a policeman, it ran to him.

"Go home," said the Magistrate, "the dog does not know who is his master." The boy got the dog, however.

Six-Year-Old Lad Fell Overboard.

Louis Lamek, six years old, who lived with his widowed mother, Mrs. Eva Lamek, at 523 East Fifteenth Street, on Wednesday went with his two older brothers to the foot of East Fourteenth Street to pick coal on the pier. An hour later they returned and said he had disappeared. A search was made, but to no avail, and finally the boys admitted that Louis had fallen from the pier. The police will drag the river near the pier. The distracted mother haunted the pier all day yesterday calling for her boy.

Fortune-Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the Western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner, or the tourist provided with it may safely encounter the danger.

MANY PULPITS ARE FILLED

New York East Conference Closes with the Reading of Appointments and Transfers.

SUNDAY WHEELING CONDEMNED

Use of Trolley or Cable Cars for Pleasure on the Sabbath Day Also Placed Under Formal Disapproval.

Just before the New York East Conference of Methodist ministers adjourned yesterday in St. John's Church, Williamsburg, a resolution was adopted by which the Conference placed itself on record as being against the use of the bicycle or trolley cars or cable cars on the Sabbath. An effort to debate the resolution was shut off.

The resolution expressed the opinion that "There is a new form of diversion which is a serious menace to the Sabbath, and that is the use of the wheel for pleasure." The resolution also stated that "The use of trolley and cable cars for pleasure riding on Sunday is detrimental to a proper observance of the Sabbath."

The conference closed with the reading of a list of appointments and transfers, some of which were as follows:

NEW YORK DISTRICT.—John W. Beach, Presiding Elder. Bethel, C. A. Knesal, Beekman Hill, D. W. Couch. City Island, A. C. Browdish. Cornell Memorial, F. J. Foust. Grace, E. D. Bassott. North New York, W. H. Barton. Olin, T. L. Poulson. Seventeenth Street, W. C. Wilson. Sixty-first Street, W. H. Kidd. Thirty-seventh Street, H. S. Still. Trinity, James Montgomery. Twenty-seventh Street, W. S. Winans, Jr. Westchester, W. H. F. Fleming. West Farms, L. M. Lounsbury. Nichols, J. L. Rollins. Allen Street Memorial, H. W. Byrnes. Eleventh Street, E. L. Fox. Forsyth Street, W. W. Gilles. John Street, M. F. Compton. Second Street, A. C. Morehouse. Seventh Street, F. H. Smith. Willett Street, I. A. Marsland. Northport, George Adams; Orient, D. McMullen. Oyster Bay, W. P. Estes. Port Jefferson, W. W. Winons. Port Washington, C. M. Pegg. Riverhead, J. H. Hand. Roslyn and Searington, Robert Wasson. Sag Harbor, Joseph Baird. Sea Cliff, H. D. Weston. Setauket, W. J. Bowman. Smithtown, J. W. Simpson. Southampton, F. B. Stockdale. Southold, E. K. Creed. Stony Brook, F. M. Hallock. Westhampton, J. F. Robertson. Westhampton Beach, B. F. Saxon.

BROOKLYN NORTH DISTRICT—Andrews, F. G. Howell; Bushwick Avenue, W. A. Layton. Central, L. K. Moore; De Kalb Avenue, C. E. Miller; Epworth, E. A. Blake; First Church, W. H. Lawrence; Knickerbocker Avenue, W. E. Schoonhoven; North Fifth Street, E. H. Dutcher; St. John's, D. G. Downey; South Second Street, A. H. Wyatt; South Third Street, W. Hamilton; Tabernacle, B. F. Kidder; Central Slip and Hauppaug, W. N. Taft; Commack Circuit, J. H. Stansbury; Corona, H. K. Smith; Cutchogue, W. W. T. Duncan; East Norwich, H. Scofield; Flushing, T. S. Henderson; Glen Cove, B. A. Gilman; Good Ground, B. C. Miller, Jr.; Great Neck, G. H. Goodsell; Greenport, W. J. White; Hollis, W. R. Brown; Huntington, H. C. Judd; Jamaica, W. A. Dickson; Union Church, C. P. Corner; Bay Ridge, C. W. Lyon; Buffalo Avenue, W. M. Stonehill; Cropsey Avenue, J. H. Slater; Eighteenth Street, F. C. Hadock; Embury Memorial, G. E. Strobridge; Fennimore Street, C. S. Williams; First Place, O. Curtice; Fleet Street, O. F. Bartholow; Fourth Avenue, R. T. McNicholl; Hanson Place, C. L. Goodell; Janes, J. E. Adams; Lenox Road, W. C. Blakeman; New York Avenue, J. T. McFarland; Nostrand Avenue, J. R. Thompson; Ridley Memorial, Lemuel Richardson; Russell Place, W. C. Steele; St. Paul's, F. Stiehler; Sands Street Memorial, D. A. Jordan; Sheepshead Bay, J. H. Lightbourn; Simpson, F. C. Iglehart; Sixth Avenue, W. W. Clark; Summerfield, H. Welch; Sumner Avenue, H. H. Battys; Warren Street, T. L. Brice; Wesley, Nathan Hubbell; Williams Avenue, R. W. Jones; Windsor Terrace, S. H. Smith; York Street, W. M. Hughes. Centre Moriches, W. R. Sears; East Moriches, Alexander McAllister; Farmingdale and Melville, J. F. Mowbury; Floral Park, F. M. Moody; Freeport, W. W. W. Wilson; Hempstead, J. E. Holmes; Islip, R. F. Norton; Lawrence, J. Cooke; Morris Park, Gustav Laass; Ozone Park, William Ross; Patchogue, A. W. Byrt; Pearsall's, W. M. Carr; Rockville Centre, H. E. Burns; Sayville, M. O. Lepley; Springfield, C. E. Barto.

AMITYVILLE—First, H. M. Munson; Baldwin's, J. P. Wagner; Bayport and Blue Point, A. C. Willey; Bayshore, C. P. Tinker; Bellport, James Robinson.

LONG ISLAND CITY—Grace, E. Cunningham; Third Church, F. D. Walters; Trinity, J. A. Macmillan; Newtown, L. H. Caswell.

FATHER AND SON IN CELLS.

One Accused of Burglary; Other of Attempted Murder.

HACKENSACK, N.

CONCERNING WANAMAKER'S

For the information of parties living at a distance from New York we give notice that our Store will be closed on Tuesday, April 27th, out of respect to the memory of General Ulysses S. Grant.

The store is interesting.

On the second floor is the exhibition of ancient Tapestries and other Textiles, including many Church Vestments, Royal Couch Covers and some Court Coats. Also the Golden Salon for the rich Millinery.

On the third floor is the Riggs' collection of Navajo Rugs and Curios. Capt. Riggs will attend in person to explain and sell them. Also the Oriental Bazar.

The good health of this business is shown by its constant growth. On fair days the Store aisles are full of interested visitors. But still we are quite sure that only a limited circle of New York people as yet understand our methods of business. Will it not be to *your* interest to know our Store intimately?

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Anti-Trust Bills Are Reported Favorably, with the Amendments, in the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR TUESDAY.

Severe Arraignment of the Republican Party by Democratic Leaders—Braun's Niagara Power Bill and the Anti-Scalping Bill Are Advanced.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—In the Senate to-day the bill giving the President of the Park Board of Rochester a salary was passed over the veto of the Mayor of that city after Senators Cantor and Grady had protested against such action on the ground that it violated the home-rule provision of the Constitution.

The Anti-Scalpers bill was taken up in general orders and vigorously opposed, but the opposition was not strong enough to accomplish anything. Senators Krum, Ford, and Cantor offered amendments, but they were defeated, and the bill was advanced to a third reading.

The next bill of importance to be moved in general orders was Mr. Braun's bill authorizing Alonzo B. Mather to construct a bridge across the Niagara River for the purpose of experimenting in developing the power of the river by wheels to be suspended from the bridge.

Senator Ellsworth moved to strike out the first section. He said that if the scheme of Mr. Mather was successful the business interests of Tonawanda and Niagara Falls would be ruined.

Senator G. A. Davis defended the bill at length. He said that the argument of Senator Ellsworth against the bill, because it would deprive certain business interests in Niagara Falls from certain rights was entirely wrong, because the City of Buffalo had as much right to Niagara River as the City of Niagara Falls.

Senator Lamy also defended the bill.

Senator Ellsworth's motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by an overwhelming vote. He then moved that the committee report progress on the bill.

Senator G. A. Davis moved to amend by having the committee report the bill favorably.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was advanced to a third reading.

Among the many bills advanced was that placing Lloyds Fire Insurance Association under the regular fire insurance laws.

It was 3 o'clock before the Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably the Anti-Trust bills with amendments.

Senator Cantor announced that he and Senators Guy and McCarren dissented from the report, and he moved that the bills be sent back to the committee with instructions to strike out the amendments. In substantiation of this motion he said that the amendments made by the committee absolutely relieve the bills from what their originators desired. Every suggestion made by the corporation attorneys had been incorporated in the bills. They took every iota of power from the hands of the Attorney General, and therefore rendered the destruction of trusts impossible.

Senator Cantor said that information had reached him that the bills were to be made the subject of caucus action to-night, and this would be the only opportunity he would have to get a test vote on the question before the majority were bound by the caucus.

Senator Lexow laughed at the idea of a caucus, and denied that the amendments materially weakened the bills. Personally he would like to have the bills passed as they were introduced, but with the amendments they were the strongest acts ever placed upon the statutes of any State in the Union.

Senator Grady said that the action of the Judiciary Committee was a contemptible device of the Republican Party to escape from the demands of the people. The bills in their present form were worthless, and might better be labeled "An act for the protection of the trusts." A vote was then taken, and the motion was defeated by a vote of 20 to 14. Senator Humphrey voted with the minority. At the request of Senator Lexow the bills were made a special order for Tuesday morning next.

The Senate adjourned at 3:50 o'clock until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. A session will be held on Saturday.

SCHOOL BILL BLUNDER.

By an Oversight the Increase to Ten Millions Was Not Made.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The New York School bill, authorizing bonds for new schoolhouses, owing to an oversight, is still in the Legislature, and cannot be passed until next week. As originally introduced, it authorized an expenditure of $7,500,000. The Board of Education asked for $10,000,000, and at a meeting of the Cities Committees, two or three weeks ago, it was decided to give the increase.

It was supposed that the change in the text of the bill had been made. Both houses passed the measure, and it was sent to Mayor Strong. Then it was found that the amount was as fixed in the original bill. It was recalled, and came to the Senate to-day. Chairman Stranahan of the Cities Committee sent up the necessary amendment, which was agreed to. The three days' provision will take the bill over until Monday night at the earliest before it may be passed again.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Indian Asylum Bill and a Brooklyn Police Measure.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Mr. Blaisdell—Appropriating $34,300 for the improvements to the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

Mr. Wilson—Authorizing the Commissioner of Police and Excise of Brooklyn to appoint a Captain of police to be placed in command of the city detectives.

Hearing on the Law School Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—Gov. Black gave a hearing this afternoon on the bill taking the New York Law School from the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents and giving it degree-conferring powers. Bishop Doane, Martin I. Townsend, James S. Auerbach, Pliny T. Sexton, and Chancellor MacCracken opposed the bill, declaring it dangerous legislation. Frank I. Platt argued for the bill. The Governor reserved his decision.

A BILL TO REGULATE STORES.

Senator Marlin Introduces a Copy of an Illinois Measure.

ALBANY, April 15.—Senator Marlin has introduced a measure like that which lately passed the Legislature of Illinois, to regulate department stores by providing a graded system and classification of selling merchandise.

The principal division is in groups designated as follows, and for which no license is required:

Group A, dry goods; B, clothing; C, jewelry; D, groceries; E, meat market; F, wines and spirits; G, furniture; H, crockery; I, hardware; J, books and stationery; K, drugs, and L, optical goods.

Each of these groups has numerous subdivisions, as, for instance, the dry goods group does not contain men's furnishing goods or hats, but the clothing group does.

For any other classification or grouping a license is demanded, and there shall be no further grouping than those declared in Section 3, as follows, and for which a license must be obtained: 1, clothing, hats, and caps; 2, grocery and market; 3, grocery and wines; 4, furniture and carpets; 5, hardware and crockery; 6, bicycles and vehicles; 7, paints and drugs; 8, athletic and optician's goods; 9, dry goods and carpets.

These groupings last mentioned may be made only upon obtaining a license from the Mayor and Common Council. No other grouping of any kind is allowed under any circumstances, and a penalty is fixed for violations. The bill is to affect all places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, so as not to interfere with country stores.

Any premises used for the purpose of keeping for sale and selling goods, wares, and merchandise, at retail or wholesale, in violation of the provisions of the act, are declared to be a public nuisance, and the offender shall be subject to penalty.

It shall not be lawful for the Mayor of any city to grant a license for the keeping of a graded store, except upon the payment in advance into the treasury of such sums as may be determined by the Common Council, not less than $25 per annum.

The license shall state the time for which it is granted, which shall not exceed one year, and shall designate the place in which is kept the goods to be sold, and the graded plan license shall not be transferable, nor shall the person licensed sell any goods, wares, or merchandise other than those specified.

The penalties are not less than $5 and not more than $200, and confinement in the county jail not less than one day nor more than one year, and it shall be part of the judgment, upon the conviction of the keeper, that the place so kept shall be shut up and abated until the keeper shall give bonds, in the sum of $5,000, that he will not sell goods, wares, and merchandise contrary to the laws of this State.

Any shift or device to evade the provisions shall be held to be unlawful, but nothing in this act shall be construed so as to affect manufacturing warehouses, auctioneers, or pawnbrokers.

CAUCUS ON ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Republican Senators Decide to Support the Amendments.

ALBANY, April 15.—The action of the Legislature on the anti-trust bills culminated to-day, when the Republican Senators gathered in a quasi-caucus, and agreed to support the bills as amended in the Judiciary Committee.

The conference lasted for three hours, during which Senator Ellsworth, who is sponsor for most of the amendments, explained them in detail. After this explanation a general discussion ensued, and the great majority of those present at the conference were of the opinion that the amendments should be incorporated in the bills.

Considerable time was spent in mapping out the debate which the majority will pursue when the bills come up for final consideration in the Senate on Tuesday next.

ANTI-PORTRAIT BILL CONTEST.

Hard Work Being Done For and Against the Pending Bill.

ALBANY, April 15.—The pressure brought to force the excise amendments through the Legislature pales into insignificance when compared with the fight now being made to force the Assembly to put the Anti-Portrait bill through without it being mutilated in the manner suggested by the Assembly General Laws Committee.

The lobby was working this morning in the most active manner. Those opposed to the bill have asked the editors of all the newspapers in the State to send telegrams to their legisiative representatives asking a vote against the bill.

In the Assembly to-night, when the work on the calendar had been completed, another attempt was made to report the Anti-Portrait bill as amended on Tuesday, but again the Speaker refused to allow it. The members of the Codes Committee tried to speak upon it, but no discussion was permitted, for Mr. Nixon at once moved to adjourn, and the motion was carried.

Efforts of the Ticket Brokers.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The Ticket Brokers' Association, which is opposing the Anti-Scalpers' bill, has issued a statement to the effect that if the bill is passed it will cause the imprisonment of the newsdealers under the stairways of the elevated stations for selling tickets in connection with the sale of newspapers.

A PROTEST FROM THIS CITY.

John E. Parsons, Chairman of the united committees, will head a delegation of between forty and fifty New York business men before Gov. Black, next Monday, in opposition to the Greater New York charter, which now only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. This delegation will probably go to Albany on a special train, leaving the Grand Central Station a few minutes after the Empire State Express. The hearing before the Governor is at noon.

Circular letters were sent out from the office of the committee of organizations united to oppose the new charter, yesterday, to prominent New Yorkers, and to representatives of almost every branch of industry and trade.

Among those who have expressed their intention of going to Albany on this mission are John E. Parsons, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles Stewart Smith, Lewis L. Delafield, Dorman B. Eaton, George E. Waring, Jr., A. B. Hepburn, A. S. Frissell, John P. Townsend, Alfred E. Marling, Simon Sterne, S. Nicholson Kane, John A. Stewart, Gustav H. Schwab, James C. Carter, John M. Bowers, Horace E. Deming, G. Waldo Smith, Jefferson M. Levy, A. A. Levey, Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, Joseph Larocque, Richard Deeves, John Connolly, Col. William F. Rogers, John F. Doyle, and John G. Agar. Arguments will be made by Mr. Parsons, Mr. Hewitt, Col. Rogers, and others.

BLACK'S BILL CONDEMNED

Advocates of Civil Service Reform Appear Before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

THE PROTESTS ARE EMPHATIC.

Letters from Carl Schurz, Seth Low, and Richard Watson Gilder—Sherman S. Rogers Argues Against the Governor's Bill.

ALBANY, April 15. — Delegations from New York City, Buffalo, Albany, and Rochester protested against Gov. Black's Civil Service bill at the hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee could not sit with the Senators because the voting on the Raines amendments was in progress, and no arrangements had been made for any consideration of the bill by the committee from the lower house.

Arguments were made by Everett P. Wheeler, W. Bayard Cutting, S. W. Briscoe, Everett Abbott, and George McAneny of New York, Sherman S. Rogers, President of the Civil Service Reform Association; Charles B. Wheeler, Chairman of the local board; John Coleman of Buffalo, and George C. Buel of Rochester.

Every speaker argued that the Governor's bill tends to break down the system of appointments based on competitive examinations as provided in the Constitution. Sherman S. Rogers spoke first. He maintained that this bill, which proposes to allow the appointing power to make the examinations for "fitness," was not wanted by any public official except the Governor and meant the complete breaking down of all that has been gained for the merit system in fifteen years. He declared it would destroy the use of the examinations.

Proposes a Revolution.

"It proposes," he said, "a complete revolution. It allows the appointing officer to say to a political friend: 'Take these men and pass on their fitness.' The politician might find one who had barely passed the merit examination, whose 'fitness' would be estimated at 50 per cent. The result would be little better than an absolute return to the spoils system."

Mr. Rogers pleaded that Buffalo might be exempted from its application if the bill were to be passed.

Everett P. Wheeler said he would ask the same exemption for New York. "I cannot imagine," said he, "that this Legislature will impose the system outlined in this bill upon the Greater New York, since it has twice passed a charter which provides another system which is satisfactory."

Mr. Wheeler said that the people in New York had come to the conclusion that the law is honestly administered. Men now received their appointments on merit. This bill meant that all applicants must be certified by the examining board, and the appointing officer might then use his discretion as to his "fitness."

"So long as the appointing power has any discretion, politics will enter into the appointments," he said.

"The Constitution declares that the merit and the fitness shall be shown by the examinations, which are competitive. Unless those who get highest rank are to have the appointment, the 'competitive' portion is a conceded fraud."

Quoting Republican Platforms.

Mr. Wheeler then took the platforms of the Republican Party and quoted the planks declaring in favor of the extension of the merit system. "This bill is a piece of Bryanite doctrine," he said. "It is essentially like a plank of the Chicago platform." He argued that as one who had worked for the defeat of Bryan, he had a right to protest against Republican enactment of such a bill. He made the point that the bill is impracticable in its details. It proposes to abolish the present eligible list at the end of thirty days. It would be impossible to create a new one in that time, he said. This bill would work a great injustice to those who have secured places on the eligible list. Mr. Wheeler submitted statements from Col. Waring of the Street Cleaning Department, Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction, and President Wilson of the Health Board, protesting against the bill, and commending selection with the present method of making appointments in their respective departments.

George C. Buell of Rochester said:

"As a Republican I indorse what has been said as to party platforms. I cannot conceive of anything which will injure the Republican Party so much as the passage of this bill."

A Letter from Carl Schurz.

Secretary George McAneny read letters from Seth Low, Carl Schurz, and others in opposition to the pending bill. Mr. Schurz wrote:

"I received your letter advising me of the hearing on the Civil Service bill at 6 o'clock this evening. The notice was so short that I have not been able to arrange for the postponement of a business engagement of importance to me, which will prevent me from going to Albany to-morrow. The suddenness with which this bill has been sprung upon us and the haste with which it is to be passed through the Legislature during the few remaining days of the session appear strangely out of keeping with the importance of the subject in question. I have studied the bill with such care as the shortness of the time permitted. My experience in public affairs justifies me in saying that if this bill becomes a law it will surely serve to bring back all those abuses and scandals of the spoils system which the existing Civil Service law was designed to remedy. Those abuses had grown up in the Federal service, at least under a system of so-called examinations controlled by the appointing officers. It is that identical system which this bill, if enacted into law, will inevitably restore. All features of examinations notwithstanding, it will bring the public service back to the condition in which it was before the present Civil Service law was established."

From President Seth Low.

President Seth Low, in his letter, said:

"President Schurman and Provost Harrison are coming to the city to-morrow to confer with me, so that I cannot go to Albany to protest against the civil service bill. I certainly should go; for I consider the pending bill the worst blow delivered at civil service reform in this State since the passage of the original act upon the subject in 1883.

"In connection with promotions much may be said, I think, in favor of giving the record of the applicant as certified by the department large weight; but in connection with original appointments the system proposed in the bill seems to me only an uncandid way of giving to the head of a department freedom of choice. This is, as I conceive, precisely one of the things that the Constitution aims to forbid.

"The bill under consideration, by associating, in effect, the officer that appoints with the board that examines, does all that can be done, it seems to me, to defeat the fundamental purpose of the Constitution in this regard. The bill keeps the word of promise to the people's ear, but breaks it to their hope."

Richard Watson Gilder's Views.

A letter was read from Richard Watson Gilder in which he said:

"This bill is an attempt to injure, if not to destroy, the merit system in this State. The merit system is not only clearly in the interest of good government, but it is especially in the interest of the poor man—of the wage earner—as every intelligent workingman well knows.

"Whatever faults may show themselves in the working of the law are not to be cured by weakening the law but by strengthening it. What is needed in the application of the merit system is not less civil service reform but more of it. All that is necessary to make the present law satisfactory is to administer it honestly, instead of treacherously crippling it."

The committee took no action on the bill. The Republican Senators in conference this afternoon discussed very briefly the bill in question, but arrived at no definite conclusion as to the action they would take on it.

Sentiment in Buffalo.

George B. Wheeler explained in detail the working of the Buffalo commission. He had statements from the heads of the City Government, in which they favored the preparation of the eligible lists by an outside commission rather than by themselves. A long discussion followed as to how large a percentage should be awarded to "merit," as compared with "fitness," at the close of which Senator Guy remarked: "This bill divides the thing in two—50 per cent. for merit and 50 per cent. 'pull.'"

"It would utterly destroy the present system," said Mr. McAneny.

A resolution against the measure from the Civil Service Reform Association of New York City was read.

Mr. Cutting pointed out that different conditions should govern in making promotions from those in making original appointments. He agreed that this bill would ruin the present system.

John Coleman of Buffalo briefly indorsed the present system of making appointments, and declared that the bill proposed to return to the system under which a man had no chance unless backed by political influence. He said he spoke for the laboring men of his city.

If the Legislature passes this bill it will be because Gov. Black forces it through. A conservative element among Republicans hesitates at a measure so radical. A conference of Senators will be held before any programme for passing the bill is attempted. At the Senatorial conference this afternoon grave doubts were expressed as to the advisability of passing it.

ASSEMBLYMAN SANGER'S IDEAS.

Positive Opposition to Gov. Black's Civil Service Bill.

ALBANY, April 15.—Assemblyman William Cary Sanger of Oneida, who has always favored extensions in the merit system in the civil service, is opposed to the Governor's bill. He said to-day that he believed it tended to break down the merit system of making appointments.

"The fundamental question," said he, "in all discussions concerning the civil service of city, State, or Nation, is whether or not the hundreds of thousands of places and the millions of dollars of annual salaries should be used by the successful factions and parties to reward those faithful and efficient political workers who have helped win a political victory. What any one thinks on this question will largely determine his opinion regarding any proposed legislation. It should be clearly recognized at the outset that there are many men who earnestly and honestly believe that the distribution of what has been comprehensively termed 'the spoils,' is essential to party organization; it is admitted by all that it makes possible a more cohesive and better disciplined body of political workers than can be secured in any other way which has ever been tried in this country.

"Something over sixty years ago this plan for organizing political workers began to be developed on an extensive scale by able men. The people found that it was always extravagant; that it sometimes, though not invariably, resulted in decreased efficiency in the public service, and that it introduced an element of unfairness in political contests, where one faction or party controlled the political activities of a large number of public employes. For these and other reasons many people believed that it would be for their interest to modify or overthrow this system, and with this end in view, laws were passed by Congress and by several State Legislatures, providing for a system which materially curtailed the power of the appointing officer to exercise his individual preferences in the selection of his subordinates.

"The bill which has been introduced in the Legislature gives to the appointing officer a much wider range of individual selection than is permitted under existing laws and rules, and I think it a change in the wrong direction."

VAN WINKLE IN REAL LIFE.

SOLDIER FROM THE CATSKILL MAKES A SENSATION.

He Stops a Woman's Suit for Non-Support and Claims She Is His Wife—She Deserted Him and He Went West.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 15.—A sensation was caused in the Police Court in this city yesterday afternoon when the case of The People against George Silas Terwilliger for abandonment on complaint of his wife came before the Recorder. For a long time Terwilliger has lived with his wife, or, rather, with the woman who he thought was his wife, on the old Wilbur Road, in this city. Last March the woman caused his arrest for abandonment, claiming he had forsaken her, having gone with a younger and more prepossessing looking woman who lived in New Paltz, at the foot of the Shawangunk Mountains. This the man denied, and he was discharged after promising to support his wife.

Again he was arrested on complaint of the woman, and after numerous adjournments the case was set down for yesterday afternoon, when it was tried. Mrs. Terwilliger is a New Yorker, and when she was sworn said that for the past few years she had lived in Kingston. She is thirty-three years old, but she looks much older. During her testimony she was asked by the defense if she had ever been married before. "Yes," she answered, "but he was killed long, long ago." At this point there was a commotion at the door of the courtroom, and soon an aged man clad in a torn and faded army uniform pushed his way through the crowd. "Do you know me, 'Liza?" he quavered. "No," was the faint answer, and then the woman swooned away. "What!" said the old soldier, "you don't mean to tell me you don't know your first husband, Peter B. Markle?" continued he when a court attendant had restored the fainting woman by dashing a glass of water in her face. Still she persisted that she had never seen him before.

Briefly, the old man's story was as follows: "I live in Samsonville, up in the Catskill Mountains. On Oct. 10, 1869, I married this woman. That was after I came from the war. It may seem strange to any one who sees what this woman is now to know that when I married her she was as pretty a girl as was in New York. Well, after we were married we lived together seven years. Six times during those years she deserted me, and each time I found her and took her back to live with me. The last time she went away I got discouraged and went out West. There I joined a wandering band of Cherokee Indians, and after a time I became a subchief of the tribe. The wild life had a sort of fascination for me, and until a few years ago I stayed with my tribe. I had learned to speak their language, and as my wife was lost to me I did not wish to return. At length I came back and settled at Samsonville, the home of my boyhood, where I built a little house, and there I have lived ever since. I learned by chance that my wife had married a man named Terwilliger, and reading a paper in the grocery store up near my home in the mountains, I learned about this case, when I determined to come down here and expose this woman."

The case was discontinued at the close of the old veteran's testimony, and Terwilliger, the prisoner, was discharged. Old Mr. Markle at once retained a lawyer, and says he will have his wife arrested for bigamy.

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY.

Senate Committee Will Investigate Its Effect on the Public Welfare.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate Committee on Civil Service, of which Senator Pritchard is Chairman, to-day decided to enter upon a thorough investigation of the extent to which the civil service law is enforced, and the effect of its enforcement in promoting the public welfare.

The investigation is to take place under the authority conferred by the Allen resolution, and will be conducted by a subcommittee consisting of Senators Pritchard, Elkins, and Chilton. The committee will make special investigation of the effect of the more recent civil service orders of President Cleveland.

A Priest Suffocated in Bed.

READING, Penn., April 15.—Father Philip Beresford, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Parish, was found dead in bed in the parsonage this morning. Death was due to suffocation from illuminating gas. His age was about fifty years. The gas was found pouring from a jet, partly turned on. The supposition is that death was the result of an accident.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Charming Easter Wedding Gifts at Factory Prices.

CHANGING THE TARIFF BILL

Senators Call on the Sub-Committee and Recommend a Number of Amendments.

WESTERN MEN ARE UNITED.

Quay and Sewell Ask for More Protection for Manufacturers—Demands of California and the Rocky Mountain Section.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Republican sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance held an all day session at the Capitol to-day to afford an opportunity to other Senators to make suggestions on the Tariff bill. Among the Senators who called and had conferences with the committee were Messrs. Quay, Sewell, Elkins, Wellington, Perkins, Shoup, Pritchard, Baker, and Harris of Kansas. Senator Platt of New York also spent some time with the committee, but he appeared to be a listener rather than a participant in the proceedings.

Senator Quay had only a brief conference, and devoted himself especially to the rates on carpets and matting, upon which he urged a rate of duty which would insure protection to the industries of this country against the products of China and Japan.

Senator Perkins had an extended hearing on the fruit schedule. He presented the committee with samples of both California and foreign currants and raisins, and asked for an increase of the rate on Zante currants, bringing it up to 2½ cents per pound. He also suggested a duty of 1 cent a pound on oranges and lemons, instead of ¾ of a cent, as fixed by the Dingley bill. It was suggested to Mr. Perkins by some of the members of the committee that the fruit schedule had already been attacked because of the high rates, but the California Senator contended for thorough protection. Mr. Perkins suggested a substitute schedule on beet sugar, providing for a duty of 1 cent a pound on sugar testing 70° by the polariscope, and increasing to 1¼ cents for the 90 per cent. test. The committee promised due attention, but gave no further indication of the probable result of its deliberations.

A more pronouncedly favorable reception was given to a suggestion for a drawback duty on imported tin cans in which fruits and salmon are exported. This suggestion appeared to meet with favor.

Senator Sewell's suggestions pertained to almost the entire list of New Jersey manufactures, and he filed briefs bearing upon all of them. He suggested modifications of the chemical schedule. He also presented a request of the silk manufacturers for a uniform 50 per cent. ad valorem duty, and of the pottery makers for a compound duty on pottery products. The latter complain that ad valorem duties permit ruinous under-valuations, while the silk men say that the 50 per cent. rate which they enjoyed prior to the enactment of the Wilson law was entirely satisfactory. There were several remonstrances against the Dingley rates. One of these was from the paper manufacturers, to the effect that the proposed rate on bleaching powder (chloride of lime) would be ruinous to them; another from the wire men against the rate on iron, and still another from the watchmakers, on watch movements.

Senators Baker and Harris asked for a duty of $2 per ton on gypsum, and for a decrease of the duty upon Mexican coal. They represented that there were immense beds of gypsum in the West, sufficient to supply the wants of the entire country. With reference to cattle importations, they represented that the cattle were needed to consume the grass crops of the West, and that it was more economical to move the cattle than the grass.

Senators Elkins and Wellington both appeared in support of the Dingley rate on coal, which there is an effort to have reduced.

During the day a number of the Republican senators from the inter-mountain States met to agree upon a plan for cooperation. They reached no definite conclusion, except to stand together in their demands on wool, hides, cattle, lead ore, and other Rocky Mountain products.

Representatives of the importers and dealers in hides, tanners and curriers, shoe manufacturers, belting manufacturers, and the leather interests generally continued actively at work to-day in the interest of free hides. They probably will submit a statement to the Finance Committee this week. From present indications they believe there is a strong probability that a duty will be imposed on the hides of cattle, (probably 1 cent per pound,) but that there will be no duty on goatskins. The cattle interests have no representatives here, but are relying upon the Representatives and Senators from their States to take care of their interests.

MEXICO AND THE DINGLEY BILL.

The Southern Republic Is Not Worried by Our Proposed Tariff.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15.—The reports published in the United States that the Mexican Government intends, in case of the passage of the Dingley Tariff bill, instituting retaliatory measures, will be denounced authoritatively by The Mexican Herald to-morrow.

The Herald will say that certain provisions in the bill, if enacted into law, would bring capital here and benefit the country.

The Government of Mexico regards the action of the American Congress without fear or apprehension.

EDUCATIONAL BODIES TO ACT.

A Conference of University Authorities in This City.

There was an informal conference yesterday afternoon in this city of President Low of Columbia University, President Schurman of Cornell, and Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, at which it was determined to urge upon Congress to adhere to the clauses of the existing law (the Wilson tariff) affecting the importation of books, apparatus, and the like, by colleges, public libraries, and kindred institutions; or, if that be deemed inadvisable, to restore the clauses of the McKinley tariff on the same subjects.

Hope was expressed that the universities and colleges, instead of suggesting new clauses, will unite upon this line of action. It was deemed important that letters urging this course be sent as promptly as possible to Senator Aldrich, or to other members of the Senate Finance Committee. Confidence in the justice of this proposal was expressed, because it is asking for no new privilege, but simply that conditions which have in substance prevailed since the foundation of the Government shall not be modified to the disadvantage of such agencies for the service of the people as public libraries, colleges, and universities.

President Low said last night: "No systematic attempt will be made to communicate with all the universities and colleges. It is hoped that the action taken to-day will serve as a guide to all interested and lead to concerted action. We look to the press to bring the matter before the public at once, so that the forces will not be broken or wasted by having different institutions urge various remedies or changes. It is a curious fact in the history of this country that the only attempt to impose such legislation as the Dingley bill contemplates was made in 1846. Two years later the act was not only repealed, but the Government refunded the taxes paid under that law."

INDIAN BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Arbitration Treaty Discussed in Executive Session—Adjournment Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate, on motion of Mr. Gorman of Maryland, agreed that in consideration of to-morrow being Good Friday, the adjournment to-day be until next Monday. The Senate at 12:15 went into executive session on the arbitration treaty. The open session was resumed at 1:50 P. M., and the Indian Appropriation bill taken up. The pending question was on the committee amendment opening the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in Utah to public entry. On a yea and nay vote the amendment was agreed to—33 to 13. The amendment is as follows:

"That the mineral lands of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, in the State of Utah, are hereby declared open to public entry under the mineral land laws of the United States, and no person shall be allowed to make more than one claim on lands containing gilsonite. And on and after Jan. 1, 1898, all of said reservation unallotted to Indians shall be open to public entry under the land laws of the United States."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) moved to strike out the provision giving tribal relations to the children of a white father and Indian mother. The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Quay called attention to what he termed a "deliberate attempt to rob the Indians." It dealt with the granting of certain oil rights on the Seneca Indian Reservation in New York. Papers submitted by Mr. Quay alleged serious irregularities in securing the oil rights. Mr. Quay's amendment striking out the ratification of the oil grants was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Gallinger, the provision as to children of a white father and Indian mother was modified so as to give these children tribal rights on the consent of a majority of the tribe and the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Vest of Missouri spoke in criticism of the provision of the bill abolishing sectarian Indian schools. He had no sympathy with that cowardly and ignorant sentiment that any religious denomination could menace our liberties. Broken-down preachers and defunct politicians were sent out to teach the Indian children. He had found, he said, that the only Indian schools accomplishing any good were those conducted by the Jesuits. The ceremonial of the Catholic Church seemed to appeal to the Indians. Mr. Vest said he would make no effort to oppose the provision of the bill, but would content himself with this protest. The Indian bill was not completed when at 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned to Monday.

NO TIME FIXED FOR A VOTE.

Senator Davis Will Urge Consideration of the Treaty on Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Senator Davis moved an executive session of the Senate to-day for the purpose of taking up the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Senator Davis endeavored to secure a unanimous agreement upon a time to take a vote upon the treaty as a whole. Senator Carter objected to fixing a vote until pairs for absent Senators opposed to the treaty could be arranged on the basis of two for one. Mr. Davis said he would make no objection to an arrangement of pairs on this basis, and urged that this should not be considered a valid objection to a vote on the treaty as a whole.

The objectors stated that they had no purpose to unduly delay final action, and when the executive session concluded there was an understanding that Senator Davis would renew his request on next Monday, and that then there would probably be no objection to fixing a date.

BREAD FOODS FOR THE ORIENT.

Bill for a Commission to Introduce Them into China and Japan.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota has introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to introduce and popularize the bread foods of the United States among the peoples of the Orient. It provides that the commission shall consist of three persons.

The commission from time to time shall report to the Secretary of Agriculture upon the best modes of introducing the bread foods of the United States among the peoples of Oriental countries. Senator Hansbrough says that the measure was suggested by the letter recently sent to him by James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, on the subject of trade with China and Japan.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

They Include Several Postmasterships in New York State.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Commissioner of Immigration at Baltimore—PERCY C. HENNINGHAUSEN.

United States Attorney for District of Colorado—GREELEY W. WHITFORD.

Postmasters — Connecticut — James W. Hague, Torrington. New Jersey—Benjamin F. S. Brown, Matawan. New York—William V. Molloy, New Rochelle; De Witt C. Middleton, Watertown; Alexander P. Milne, Palmyra.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: James L. Angell of Michigan to be Minister to Turkey; William R. Williams, Collector of Customs, Newark, N. J.; George D. Meiledjohn of Nebraska, Assistant Secretary of War; Isaac Seligman and Leopold Seligman, the firm of Seligman Brothers, at London, to be special fiscal agents of the Navy Department at that place.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York.—Cincinnatus—P. C. Wheeler; East Nicholas—A. P. Searles; East Schuyler—L. H. Robinson; Hastings-upon-Hudson—Frederick G. Orlick; Lily Dale—H. S. Bennett; Wanaque—E. J. Ricker; West Walworth—John Lotze.

New Jersey.—New Foundland—Theodore Brown.

Convict Inhales Flames and Dies.

HARTFORD, April 15.—Charles Long, a convict, committed suicide at the prison this morning by inhaling the flames of burning kerosene, with which he had saturated his bed clothes, and which he set afire. He was twenty-nine years of age. He was sentenced April 5, 1895, for ten years for burglary in New Haven.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Vice-President Hobart

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Uses **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract**

In His Household

More strength and nutritive elements in one dozen bottles of *Johann Hoff's Malt Extract* than in a cask of ale or porter, without their deleterious effects.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

EISNER & MENDELSON CO.
SOLE AGENTS, NEW YORK

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE.

EASTER STYLES NOW READY.

190 BROADWAY.....Near Dey St.	DERBYS . . . $3.00 and 4.00
299 BROADWAY.....Near Duane St.	ALPINES . . . $3.00 and 3.50
605 BROADWAY... Cor. Houston St.	SILK HATS . . . $5.00 and 6.00
1197 BROADWAY.....Near 29th St.	
1361 BROADWAY.....Near 36th St.	

Brooklyn Store: 371 Fulton St., Opp. City Hall.

MAY ARREST THE JUNTA

Cuban Sympathizers Say a Plan Has Been Formed to Prosecute Palma and Quesada.

MAJOR SANDOVAL'S MISSION.

Dr. Castillo Abandons Florida for the Present and Will Make New York the Base of Operations for Cuban Shipments.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—At a private meeting of Cubans and Cuban sympathizers held in this city to-night it was decided to take steps to frustrate what the Cubans claim is the real object of Major Juno Sandoval's visit to this city. This is said to be the arrest of the members of the Cuban Junta in this country.

It has been stated that Major Sandoval came to Philadelphia to purchase munitions of war to be shipped in the regular way to Gen. Weyler in Cuba. Leading Cubans, however, assert that it is to gather information that will culminate in the arrest of Gen. Estrada Palma, at New York, and Gen. Quesada, at Washington. The former is the Minister of the so-called Cuban Republic and the latter Chargé d'Affaires at the capital.

It is asserted that Major Sandoval has been commissioned by Gen. Weyler for this express purpose, and is known to have in his possession documents found on the steamer Laurada on one of her recent trips to Cuba, showing the part played by Gens. Palma and Quesada in her movements.

Should the arrest of the Junta leaders result, and the issue be made in court as to the liability of such a body, there will be a question of jurisdiction that will not only involve the inter-State commerce laws, but also the questions of belligerency and the customs comity of nations.

WILL OPERATE FROM NEW YORK.

No More Expeditions from Florida for the Present.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 15.—Dr. Joaquin Castillo, the Cuban leader, has gone north. It is stated that no more expeditions will be sent from Florida at present on account of the strict watch kept by the Government officials.

The base of operations will be changed to New York. E. S. Gaylor, Chief of the Philadelphia Pinkertons, is here in connection with the filibustering cases.

The case against the steamer Dauntless, seized by Collector of Customs Baltzell, at Fernandina, Oct. 31, 1896, for violation of the navigation laws in that it was not provided with the proper number of life boats, came up for trial in the United States District Court to-day, and after hearing the evidence Judge Locke promptly rendered a decision, dismissing the case.

PREPARING FOR THE WET SEASON.

Gen. Weyler Orders the Extension of the Military Hospitals.

HAVANA, April 15.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has ordered the erection of an infirmary on the trocha and the extension of the military hospitals, in view of the approach of the rainy season. New hospitals will be constructed under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector General at Trinidad, Casilda, Isabella, and Sagua.

The Captain General has ordered the demolition of all houses inside the cultivation zone, on the theory that the peasants will remain at night in the blockhouses and remove their families to the towns.

Five well-known merchants have been fined $500 each for issuing fractional scrip without authority.

Admiral Navarro has left by the cruiser Legaspi for the north coast of the island.

There have been skirmishes at Placetas, Sagua, Ciego Avila, and Grande Minas, in which, according to the official reports, the insurgents lost eighteen killed. Upward of sixty huts have been destroyed in the districts named. Carus, a police warder at Sancti Spi

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Trainer Faulkner Has Planned to Take a Team of Americans to Europe.

EIGHT MEN ARE ON HIS LIST.

Would Not Disclose Their Names, but Will Go Over Early to Familiarize Them with the Tracks.

Faulkner, the veteran trainer who looked after Titus, Cabanne, and Ziegler when they were in winning form, contemplates taking a team of American riders to Europe this season.

Plans for this trip have been under way for several weeks, and it is said the prospects are bright for the proposed invasion. Just what fliers Faulkner has on his list he would not disclose yesterday, but he talked a little concerning his ideas of a foreign campaign.

"If the plan goes through," he said, "I will take over the eight best speed merchants in this country. I believe in getting the men thoroughly acclimated, and advocate keeping them at the big tracks long enough for them to feel at home; in fact, the secret of success on European tracks lies in knowing the path and being acclimated. A particular reason why Americans should practice a great deal on the European tracks is that they are smaller than ours and banked higher."

The tracks at Catford and Herne Hill, England, are much admired by Mr. Faulkner, and no doubt the team, if one is organized, will do its first training on those courses.

Ray Macdonald, the young Staten Island racing man, is now at Savannah training with the object of going to France this season if he regains his speed. Macdonald did well in Europe last year, and if he has not lost his ability to sprint he believes he will be able to hold his own with the best of the foreigners.

Control of Road Racing.

The active control of road racing by the Century Road Club of America is a possibility in the near future. At the annual meeting of the organization the matter will be decided by vote, and as the idea has met with considerable favor it is believed that the plan will be adopted. When the League of American Wheelmen, at its last meeting, decided to recognize the rulings of the Century Club in the matter of road contests, a very favorable opportunity was presented to that organization to go ahead and establish its censorship over the sport. The plan as outlined includes the appointment of a Racing Board and an official handicapper.

L. A. W. May Not Be Represented.

Handicapper Wetmore of New Jersey does not believe that the League of American Wheelmen will be represented by a team at the international championships to be decided at Glasgow, Scotland, in July. He bases his opinion on the fact that those who go abroad cannot enter in the National championships in Philadelphia, as they will take place the first week in August. These events are of much greater importance to the big men of the path than the foreign races. In order to compete successfully abroad it would necessitate leaving in the middle of May, or earlier, so that the entire season's racing on this side would be lost.

Did Not Get the Wheels.

United States Deputy Marshal Walter Stafford yesterday arrested William S. Thompson at the office of the Household Publishing Company, 56 Bleecker Street, on the charge of using the mails for swindling purposes. Thompson, it is claimed, was indicted in Chicago last year upon the charge of sending letters through the mails offering to send a bicycle worth $75 for the price of $45. Persons who sent the money claimed the bicycles never were sent to them. The allegations are that he intended to repeat his operations in this city. United States Commissioner Shields held him in $2,500 for trial.

Mr. Bridgman Was Rejected.

Talk was occasioned in cycling circles yesterday by the news that M. L. Bridgman, who as President of the late Cyclists' Federation opposed the passage of the Armstrong Baggage bill, had had his application for membership in the local consulate of the League of American Wheelmen rejected. Mr. Bridgman's attitude in the Baggage bill matter is alleged to be the reason for his rejection. Mr. Bridgman is prominent in cycling circles, being a member of half a dozen of the leading clubs and a delegate to the councils of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycle Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Township of Oyster Bay, L. I., has appropriated $300,000 for the improvement of the roads.

The second annual reception of the Elmhurst Wheelmen will be held next Friday evening in Firemen's Hall, Corona, L. I.

MacFarland, who was Yale's fastest bicycle rider last year, has been dropped from the team for not doing his full share of training.

Entry blanks for the Excelsior Boat Club's bicycle tournament at Clifton, N. J., on Decoration Day can be secured by addressing A. Zabriskie, Box 448 Paterson.

Owing to its material increase in membership the Empire Cycling Club has been compelled to seek larger quarters, and is now located at 328 East Eighty-sixth Street.

The open road races of the Hobo Cycle Club will be decided on the Sixtieth Street course, in Brooklyn, a week from to-morrow afternoon. Entries close on the 21st with H. D. Hesser, Jr., Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Lee Richardson, the trick rider, is reported to be at the point of death from pneumonia in England. He left this country recently to appear in European music halls under the management of "Teddy" Marks, the business agent of Yvette Guilbert.

Officers of the Arcanum Wheelmen of Jersey City have been chosen as follows: President—Thomas Fell; Vice President—Frederick Karl Korb; Secretary—Henry Pettit; Treasurer—Eugene Homan; Captain—John Korb; First Lieutenant—George Webb; Color Bearer—G. C. German.

"Major" Taylor, the young colored rider who did so well in the last six-day race in Madison Square Garden, has been taken in hand by a wealthy Boston admirer, and will be seen in all the big meets in the East this season. He will do his training at the Charles River track in Boston.

Bridgeport is to have a bicycle carnival on July 5. A prize bicycle parade will be held in the forenoon, while in the afternoon there will be a big tournament at Pleasure Beach, under the auspices of the Bridgeport Wheel Club. Valuable prizes will be given to clubs and individuals in the parade.

The members of the Chatham (N. J.) Wheelmen are arranging for a fair, the proceeds of which will be used toward improving the grounds about the railroad station at that place. The committee having the plans in charge comprises C. L. Ingraham, C. M. Lum, G. S. McDougall, W. L. Sprague, and G. E. Poole.

Committees for the year have been appointed by the Board of Governors of the Hackensack Wheelmen as follows: House—Jere Pangburn, Jr., Frank Pitcher, and Harry Fosdick; Membership—T. B. Morgan, A. W. Gedney, and F. M. Taylor; Race—F. V. Bates, E. C. Humphrey, J. D. B. Vreeland, A. W. Fishbrough, and L. Kirby.

New quarters have been secured by the Ajax Cyclers of Jersey City on the Hudson County Boulevard, near Belmont Avenue. The club was formerly located in Highland Avenue, near the Boulevard. A movement is on foot to consolidate with the Hudson County Wheelmen, in which case the newly acquired home of the Ajax riders will be given up.

With its large number of racing men, the Kings County Wheelmen will doubtless show in front many times during the coming season. The stars of the team are Henshaw, Relyea, Earle, Hedstrom, Wise, Laws, Green, Paige, Doupe, and George. The first two mentioned will take part in the road race at Dedham, Mass., next Monday.

A funny story concerning "Fred" Titus, the well-known local racing man, who was recently reinstated by Chairman Mott of the Racing Board, appears in a Pennsylvania paper. It asserts that Titus is traveling around the world on a wager of $5,000, the agreement being that he must earn the money to pay his way as he goes, and return with $5,000 and a wife.

PEGAMOID

Items of Interest for men who wish to dress well at a moderate outlay.

STYLISH SUITS, . . $10 to $30
COATS, form-fitting at waist, but roomy over shoulders and hips.
VESTS, single or double-breasted, the latter with Prince Albert lapels.
TROUSERS, shaped from the knee downward, and hollowed at instep.

TOP-COATS, ... $10 to $28
Garments with full backs that hang loose from the shoulders.

FANCY VESTS, ... $1 to $7
Single or double-breasted, exclusive novelties among them.

CYCLING SUITS, . . . $5 to $18
Knickerbockers of Scotch cheviot, in bright colorings, ... $3 to $10

Men's Furnishings, best qualities only, at prices lower than you have been accustomed to.

George G. Benjamin
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

SALE OF HARNESS HORSES.

Prices Obtained Yesterday Not as Good as Those Which Were Offered on the First Day.

The sale of the second half of the consignment of high-class show and harness horses, the property of M. H. Tichenor & Co. of Chicago, at the American Horse Exchange yesterday afternoon was not productive of such good prices or such spirited bidding as that which marked the first day. The best of the consignment were disposed of on Wednesday, and the animals sold yesterday brought an average of only $215. There was not a very large attendance, and many of the horsemen who were present on Wednesday were missing yesterday. The women, however, were in the gallery in greater numbers than ever, and some of them took a hand in the bidding. Miss M. C. Stone secured a handsome pair of brown mares for $485. Faust and Mate, a well-mannered and highly finished pair of bay geldings, purchased by M. J. Whittall, brought $960, the highest figure reached at yesterday's sale.

The remainder of the draught horses, seven of which were sold on Wednesday, were not offered, for it was thought that the brewers' agents had formed a little combination by which the prices were to be kept at a low figure.

Details of the sale, with the names of the purchasers of animals selling for more than $300, follow:

Faust, bay gelding, 5 years old, 15.3 hands, and Mate, bay gelding, 6 years old, 15.3 hands; M. J. Whittall	$960
Junio, br. m., 6, 15.2½ hands, by Lockhart, (2:08¾,) and Lady Lockhart, br. m., 5, 15.3 hands, by Lockhart; T. M. W. Lewis	420
Madge, gr. m., 4, 15.2½ hands, and Forfeit, blk. m., 5, 15.2½ hands; George Saportas, (agent)	350
Snap, b. g., 5, 15 hands, and Shot, b. g., 15 hands; A. H. Alker	450
York and Simcoe, seal brown geldings, 5, 15.2 hands each; F. M. Sinclair	385
Hamlet, ch. g., 5, 15.3 hands, and Energy, ch. g., 6, 15.3 hands; Charles Proctor	320
Roy, b. g., 5, 15.3½ hands, and Kendal, b. g., 6, 15.3½ hands; John J. Gibbons	850
Pair of brown mares, 5 and 6 years old, 15.2 hands each; Miss M. C. Stone	485
Brant, br. g., 5, 15.2½ hands, and Atlas, br. g., 6, 15.2½ hands; J. F. Gibson	400
Charm and Talent, golden chestnut geldings, 6 years, 15.3 hands each; C. B. Kler	430
Nelson, ch. g., 5, 16 hands, and Vicar, ch. g., 6, 16 hands; F. H. Donnell	350
Tableau, ch. g., 6, and Essex, ch. g., 7, William F. Mollenhauer	460
Lynwood, b. m., 7, 16 hands, by Monwood-Lu Ice, and Claret, ch. g., 6, 15.2 hands; J. F. Gibson	430
Puck, ch. g., 6, 15.2 hands; Isaac Strauss	500
Boston, br. g., 5, 16.2 hands, and Albany, b. g., 6, 16.2 hands, both by Consul; J. F. Gibson	375
Adair, br. g., 5, 15.3 hands, and Robin, br. g., 5, 15.3 hands; C. B. Kier	450
King, br. g., 5, 15.3½ hands, and Leath, br. g., 6, 15.3½ hands, both by Wagner's Bashaw, (2:25¾;) Charles T. Wells	750
Raleigh and Duke, chestnut geldings, 6 years, 15.3 hands each; J. F. Gibson	500
Total for forty-eight head	$10,350
Average per head	215

RACING AT NEWPORT, KY.

Rewarder the Only Favorite Which Was Able to Win.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 15.—Rewarder was the only winning favorite at Newport to-day, and he had to be hard ridden through the stretch to get the decision from Vengeance. The track was muddy and the time made in the different events slow.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Skylark, 103 pounds, (Randall,) 2 to 1, won; Herminia, 101, (Adams,) 20 to 1, and 7 to 1 place, second; Royal Dance, 92, (Dickerson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. Twelve Fifty, Julia Marks, Harvey Curry, Elizbert, Old Nassau, and Biscagne also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Assassin, 95 pounds, (Kelly,) 6 to 1, won; Loyalty, 103, (Milburn,) 8 to 1, and 2 to 1 place, second; Rockwall, 100, (Randall,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:20¾. King Morgan, Hilda, St. Pat, Bella of Fordham, Renaud, and John Sullivan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Rewarder, 116 pounds, (J. Hill,) 8 to 5, won; Vengeance, 98, (Beauchamp,) 2 to 1, and 4 to 5 place, second; Banquet, 101, (Williams,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Three Bars, Percita, and Kenston also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Four furlongs. My Maryland, 105 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 1, won; Clare Van, 105, (Turbiville,) 3 to 5, and out, for place, second; Kilgore, 105, (J. Hill,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:52⅗. Masite, Lauretta B., Caddie C., Virginia W., Win Fan, and Gorelante also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth mile. Chicot, 115 pounds, (J. Hill,) 5 to 2, won; Dave Pulsifer, 112, (Milburn,) 2 to 1, and 4 to 5 place, second; Liberati, 103, (W. Hicks,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:57½. Volma, Cochise, and Paul Pry also ran.

At the Memphis Track.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 15.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Benares, 113 pounds, (Clayton,) 5 to 1, won; Tom Lilly, 105, (Garner,) 9 to 1, second; Massacre, 105, (C. Morris,) 50 to 1, third. Time—0:51¼. Lilly 3 to 2, place; Leicester, Robel Jack, and Fred Broens also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Queen Safie, 94 pounds, (Martin,) 5 to 1, won; Aim, 90, (Burns,) 3 to 1, second; Nylic, 86, (Coley,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:47¼. Aim, even, place; Mrs. Bradshaw, John Corbin, Sir Fred, Tom Murphy, Wolsey, and Kruna also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs. Empress Josephine, 105 pounds, (Webster,) 6 to 1, won; Tamora, 105, (Beckley,) 8 to 1, second; Christobel, 105, (Beckley,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:51½. Tamora, 3 to 1, place; Crockett, Eliza Blaze, Three Friends, Onette, Ma Angelina, Cuba Free, Cella B., and Dissembler also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Country Club Handicap, seven furlongs. Algol, 108 pounds, (Clayton,) even, won; Gath, 110, (Garner,) 5 to 2, second; Truxillo, 90, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Gath, 4 to 5, place; Sligo, Honor and Domingo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile, selling. Bridgeton, 105 pounds, (Burns,) 3 to 1, won; Lady Doleful, 103, (Garner,) 4 to 5 second; Seelbach, 93, (Songer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:46⅘. No place on Lady Doleful; Basquil, Charlie Reiff, Bob Clampett, Gomez, and Linnette also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, steeplechase, about two miles. Bob Neely, 131 pounds, (Brown,) 3 to 1, won; Folly 141, (Johnson,) 5 to 2, second; Rover, 150, (Ray,) 11 to 5, third. Time—5:07. Folly 4 to 5, place; Brakeman and Nockbarren fell.

Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Billy Ayres won, Popinjay second, Fanny E. third. Time—1:17½.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Parthama won, Russela second, Sly third. Time—1:42¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Charlemagne won, Tempestuous second, Rufalba third. Time—1:16.

FOURTH RACE.—One-half mile. Miss Rowena won, Barney Schrieber second, Flushington third. Time—0:49.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. May R. won, Alvarado second, Sanmarco third. Time—1:42.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Major Cook won, Mobalaska second, Dunboy third. Time—1:15½.

Princeton Ball Team Going South.

PRINCETON, April 15.—The Princeton baseball team will start on a Southern trip to-morrow morning. To-morrow afternoon it will play the Baltimore League team at Baltimore, Saturday and Monday, Georgetown will be the opposing team at Washington and Georgetown. Tuesday, the Tigers will play the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and the next day the University of North Carolina will be the opposing team, at Greenborough, N. C. The Tigers will meet the Pennsylvanias at Princeton, April 24.

To Keep Yale and Harvard at Peace.

NEW HAVEN, April 15.—The Athletic Advisory Committee, consisting of one graduate each from Yale and Harvard, has been appointed to decide all questions that may arise in making arrangements for athletic contests between these universities in the next four years. The two gentlemen appointed are Walter Camp of Yale and James J. Storrow of Harvard, who was Captain of a Harvard crew and has recently lent his services as coach.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

First Lien on the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad.

CHICAGO, April 15.—A trust deed for $1,200,000 was filed for record to-day with County Recorder Simon. It was given by the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, owners of the Calumet and Blue Island Road, to the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The deed is given in consideration of the issuing of 1,200 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 bearing 5 per cent. interest and payable in gold. The bonds are a first lien on the property of the railroad company.

NEW PASSENGER AGREEMENT.

Like the Old, Except It Does Not Mention the Maintenance of Rates.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The General Committee of the passenger agents of the Western roads, which has for two weeks been working on the new agreement for the association, has finished its work. The agreement is practically the same as the old, with the exception that it contains no provision regarding the maintenance of rates.

There is no doubt that it will be adopted by the executive officers practically as it stands. Some minor changes may be made, but the agreement will be put into operation just about as it comes from the committee.

Chicago and Grand Trunk.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Grand Trunk was held yesterday at the Auditorium Hotel. The net earnings of the road for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896, were $273,256, against $99,370 the year before. The following directors were elected: C. M. Hayes, W. J. Spicers, E. W. Middaugh, D. F. Skinner, George B. Reeve, W. C. Beardsley, and F. A. How. C. M. Hayes was chosen President and Charles Perry Secretary.

Central Pacific's Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—The Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company met this afternoon and unanimously re-elected the old officers.

Railroad Men and Matters.

John M. Chesbrough, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, is to be succeeded by W. R. Busenbark, who was Vice President of the Suwanee River Railway.

Directors of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company elected in Chicago are: Charles M. Hays, W. J. Spicer, E. W. Middaugh, De F. Skinner, George B. Reeve, W. C. Beardsley, and F. A. Howe. They re-elected these officers: President—Charles M. Hays; Secretary—Charles Percy; Treasurer—James H. Muir.

HAMPTON SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Anniversary of the Institute to be Celebrated Next Week.

HAMPTON, Va., April 15.—The Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va., will hold its anniversary exercises a month earlier than usual this year, in order to accommodate the friends who find it so easy and pleasant to gather at Old Point Comfort at Easter. The Yale Glee Club comes down then, and many young people from other schools join them here.

Hampton has therefore set apart the week following Easter for its festivities. On Tuesday evening representations from "Nights with Uncle Remus" will depict the old-time slave life of the negro, and the Indians in the native costume of bygone days will illustrate the wooing and wedding scenes of "Hiawatha." Old-time negro and Indian folk songs will be an additional feature of interest.

On Thursday the anniversary exercises of the school will be held, and many friends from the North and South are expected. Students and graduates will make short addresses, and a pleasing programme, in which singing enters largely, will be presented. The school on these days will be thrown open to inspection, and with its new trade school and other improvements will well repay the visit of stranger or friend.

REBUKES COLLEGE FRIVOLITY.

President Rogers of the Northwestern University Issues Positive Orders.

CHICAGO, April 15.—President Rogers of the Northwestern University told representatives of the fraternities that their social life was becoming too gay and that it was interfering with studies. There was too much social intercourse between the sexes, he said, and the parties ran too late. He declares that scholarship among fraternity students is lower than among outsiders.

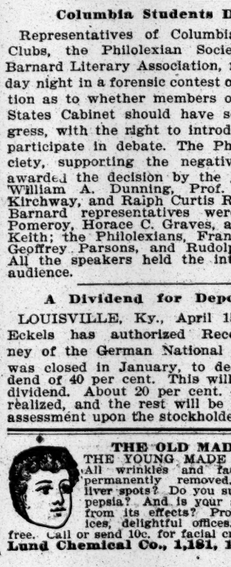
President Rogers made an order that all girl students must be in bed by 11 P. M. The Faculty supported him in this. The order and the rebuke have caused excitement among the young people, and it is said the fraternities will not comply with the President's request for an answer as to what they propose to do.

Columbia Students Debate.

Representatives of Columbia's Debating Clubs, the Philolexian Society and the Barnard Literary Association, met Wednesday night in a forensic contest over the question as to whether members of the United States Cabinet should have seats in Congress, with the right to introduce bills and participate in debate. The Philolexian Society, supporting the negative side, was awarded the decision by the judges, Prof. William A. Dunning, Prof. George W. Kirchway, and Ralph Curtis Ringwalt. The Barnard representatives were Ralph B. Pomeroy, Horace C. Graves, and Henry P. Keith; the Philolexians, Frank K. Kidde, Geoffrey Parsons, and Rudolph I. Coffee. All the speakers held the interest of the audience.

A Dividend for Depositors.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—Controller Eckels has authorized Receiver Courtney of the German National Bank, which was closed in January, to declare a dividend of 40 per cent. This will be the first dividend. About 20 per cent. more will be realized, and the rest will be raised by an assessment upon the stockholders.



THE OLD MADE YOUNG.
THE YOUNG MADE BEAUTIFUL. All wrinkles and facial blemishes permanently removed. Have you liver spots? Do you suffer from dyspepsia? And is your skin discolored from its effects? Professional services, delightful offices. Consultation free. Call or send 10c. for facial cream. **Lund Chemical Co., 1,181, 1,183 B'way.**

BROOKLYN'S LOSS IN REVENUE.

Justice Keogh Officially Charges the Department of Assessments and Taxes with Laxity of Duty.

Justice Keogh of Brooklyn called before him yesterday Gen. James McLeer of the Department of Assessments and Taxes, and Assistant Corporation Counsel R. A. Breckenridge, and read them a lecture on the lax methods prevailing in the collection of personal taxes. Briefly, he told them that unless a speedy revolution in their departments took place, criminal proceedings would be instituted against them.

Justice Keogh said he had learned that personal property is not taxed in Brooklyn, or even assessed, as the law requires. The law provides, he said, that all personal property must be assessed. This failure he regarded as a direct violation of duty. The Justice says that there are millions of dollars' worth of personal property that escapes taxation from year to year.

"The most astounding reason advanced for the failure to assess property," said he, "and one staggering credibility, is that in the City of Brooklyn there is no law under which the collection of taxes on it can be enforced; in other words, its assessment is nothing more than a mere formality. I hold, however, that if there is no local law regarding it, the general law must apply, and I shall act on that principle. It is a public scandal that such a state of affairs should exist; that owners of personal property should escape all taxation and impose all of its burdens upon the owners of real estate. Such a thing is gross dishonesty and an intolerable scandal."

As a result of Justice Keogh's lecture, Gen. McLeer said that in the future he would see that all personal property owners would be put upon the assessment lists and the laws enforced to the letter.

LOBSTER FIFTY YEARS OLD.

A Worthy Successor to Fitz at the Aquarium.

"Fitz," the big lobster, has been reported dead, yet the crowds that surged about Fitz's tank at the Aquarium yesterday and saw the activity of its mammoth occupant felt sure that he was very much alive.

And it all grew out of the fact that hardly had the dead Fitz been removed to an establishment where his shell was to be prepared for mounting, when the crew of the steamboat Al Foster, just returned from the fishing grounds off Seabright, came in with a substitute that might easily be taken for Fitz himself. It was not quite so large, but still it was a monster, and, having been kept in a tank aboard the steamboat, it was in better condition than either Fitz or Cabby had been when installed at the Aquarium.

In fact, he was quite too animated for weighing or measuring, and no time was lost in getting him into the lobster tank at the northeast corner of the rotunda. Director Bean said yesterday that he estimated the weight of the newcomer at twenty-three pounds and his age at fifty years.

He was caught fifteen miles off shore in a hundred feet of water. A cod fisherman's hook had caught one of his claws, and held fast until he reached the surface. That something unusual was on that hook every one on board the Foster was aware before the crustacean came into view. No time was lost in getting a net under him, and he was safely quartered in a tank in which he remained till he reached the Aquarium, where he was named Foster.

Fog Causes Two Wrecks.

The two-masted schooner Veronda, Capt. Thomas Anderson, laden with 15,000 bricks, during the fog yesterday morning touched on a sand shoal and sank in nine feet of water. The Captain and two men reached shore in a small boat. The three-masted schooner Charles C. Lister grounded on the rocks east of Ellis Island during the fog. She remained fast all day.

Restaurant's Gas Was Cut Off.

While the Café Lindinger, in the Syndicate Building, at 56 and 58 Liberty Street, was filled with customers yesterday afternoon, a representative of the Mutual Gas Company came in and turned off the gas. An unpaid gas bill was the cause of the act.

BICYCLES.

Spalding's Easter Sale of Cycle Clothing
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK.

Every article in our Outfitting Department has been marked at one-half the actual value. The best goods of this kind manufactured; at the lowest prices. The quality of every article is maintained at our usual high standard.

100 pairs $3.50 Bicycle Pants, marked for this occasion, . .	$1.50
50 dozen assorted Caps, reduced from 50c, 75c, and $1, at . .	25c
Bicycle Suits that were $7.50, at	3.75
25 dozen $3.50 Lamb's Wool Sweaters, now marked . .	1.45
Bicycle Suits that were $10, at	$5.75
Bicycle Suits that were $12, at	7.50
Bicycle Suits that were $15, at	9.50
25 dozen pairs Fast Black Bicycle Hose, were 50c., ...	25c
10 dozen pairs $1.75 Golf-Bicycle Hose, now marked	90c
15 dozen pairs regular $1 Golf-Bicycle Hose, now marked . . .	60c
28 dozen pairs regular 75c. Golf-Bicycle Hose, now marked . .	50c
100 pairs Kangaroo Bicycle Shoes, $2.50; now marked . . .	1.60

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. 126-130 Nassau Street.
SPALDING-BIDWELL CO. 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.

From parts left over at the end of the season of 1895, we have made up 85 HUMBER Roadsters, which we offer at our depots following at $55.00 each.

We also have made up from parts left over at the end of the season of 1896, 237 HUMBER Roadsters, which we will close out at $75.00 each.

These machines are in every detail the same quality of materials and finish we made in 1895 and 1896:

318 Broadway, New York.
Fifth Av. & 58th St., New York.
Bedford Av. & Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Hanson Place & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
350 Boylston St., Boston.
541 Tremont St., Boston.
10th & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.
223 N. Charles St., Baltimore.
1,402 14th St., N. W., Washington.

OFFENDED AT THE MAGISTRATE

Publisher Richmond Threatens to Proceed Against Leroy B. Crane.

George H. Richmond, who was arrested on March 4 upon the complaint of Anthony Comstock for selling Gabriele D'Annunzio's book, "The Triumph of Death," is offended at some words of City Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, who committed him for trial. He may call the attention of the Supreme Court to the matter. The words to which Mr. Richmond objects are not denied by Mr. Crane, and were uttered at the close of the hearing. "If a man were to put that book into the hands of my daughter I should not wait for the law, I would shoot him," said the Magistrate.

Mr. Richmond is out of town, but his attorney, J. M. Fisk, said yesterday, "What action is contemplated by Mr. Richmond I cannot divulge until the court sees the papers. However, one is in contemplation if not definitely decided upon. It is certainly a remarkable expression for an officer of the law to make. It was unnecessary and unjust, because in reality he could not decide finally as to the morals of the book."

POLICE REMAIN SILENT.

Will Not Tell Who Owns Jewels They Are Seeking.

Central Office detectives maintained a mysterious silence yesterday concerning the letters sent by Capt. Stephen O'Brien to pawnbrokers in which the following articles were reported missing:

One large turquoise brooch, with diamond and pearl points; one crown brooch pin, set with small diamonds; one solitaire diamond ring, one and a quarter carats, plain wire setting; one princess ring, two rubies in centre, surrounded with diamonds; one opal ring, opals surrounded with diamonds; one three-stone circlet ring, turquoise and two diamonds; one lady's gold hunting-case watch, on cap engraved "From Mother to Susie, 1890"; two five-dollar gold pieces, one engraved "S. F.," the other "Margery, from Grandma"; two small diamond studs, diamonds set in white onyx; one gold chain purse, with amethyst head and chain; one pair small diamond link buttons, one gold knot pin, one crown brooch pin, one scarf-pin, with diamonds.

Capt. O'Brien absolutely refused to say anything about the matter. It was said, however, that the property is valued at $1,000 and was taken on Monday night from the home of a well-known family.

BICYCLES.

Two Things!

There are just two things that go to make a bicycle—stuff and work. Now, if the stuff it is made of is the best that is known to man, and if the work throughout is of the highest character, you are pretty sure to get the best bicycle. This is true of

The Victor!

Spare a few minutes to see us about this and we are sure you will not be disappointed.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
Makers of Victor Bicycles.
NEW YORK BRANCH: 23 WARREN ST.
AGENTS:
Tinkham Cycle Co., 310 W. 59th St.
Mathews Bros., 106 W. 125th St.
Hermes Cycle Co., 84 Greenwich Av.
BROOKLYN—Osgood Cycle Co., 611 Fulton St.

PRICES REDUCED.
Highest Quality Maintained.

1897 Ramblers . . . $80
1896 Ramblers . . . $60
(While They Last.)

Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g. Co.
939-945 EIGHTH AV., NEAR 56TH ST., N. Y.
342 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
Lexington Cycle Co., 26 Vesey St., New York.

$5 CHRISTY SADDLES $3.15.

30,000 LAMPS, 1897 MODELS. {20TH CENTURY, BANNER, CLIMAX and M. & W.} **$1.99**

Searchlight, World, Guide, 39c. and up; Hygienic saddles, $1.25; foot pumps, 35c.; hand, 12c.; all sundries 10 per cent. cheaper than Dept. stores.

5,000 NEW BICYCLES $19.50 AND UP.

'1896 Syracuse Bicycles, $49; choice tires or gears. '96 Elmores, '97 Elmores, the best bicycle made. Johnson, $35; Dauntless, $29; boys' or girls', $19.50; 30 other makes at unheard of prices. Call.

WILLIS' Park Row Bi. Co. 23 Park Row, op. Post Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application of one of the two Trustees of THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of New York, for its dissolution.

Take notice, that in accordance with orders of the Supreme Court, entered in the above entitled proceeding and dated July 6th, 1896, August 10th, 1896, and February 9th, 1897, the undersigned, William H. Ricketts, as Receiver of the property of THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB, will sell at public auction under the direction of William Kennelly, Auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of April 1897, at twelve o'clock noon:

All the right, title, and interest which the said PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB had and which said Receiver has by virtue of his appointment in and to the following leases, and the terms thereby granted and all rights thereunder.

Lease from Philip and Jane A. Swartwout to David B. Smith, made March 31st, 1880, and granting for a period of twenty years from said date all the right of fishing in Roundout Creek and Burketts streams and all other ponds and streams on their lands. Said lease was assigned to THE PEEKAMOSE CLUB by Smith, June 5th, 1882. The lease and assignment above mentioned were recorded in the County Clerk's Office of Ulster County, September 8th, 1882, in liber 238 of deeds, page 271.

Lease from Bevier Swartwout to David B. Smith, made April 5th, 1880, and granting for a period of twenty years from said date all the right of fishing in Roundout Creek and other streams and ponds on his land. Said lease was assigned to THE PEEKAMOSE CLUB on June 5th, 1882. The lease and assignment above mentioned were recorded in the County Clerk's Office of Ulster County, September 6th, 1882, in liber 238 of deeds, page 283.

Lease from Isaac Cross to David B. Smith, made May 5th, 1880, and granting for a period of twenty years from said date all the right of fishing in that portion of Roundout Creek and the other streams which are in his property in the town of Denning, Ulster County, New York. Said lease was assigned to E. N. Whiton, Secretary of THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB, or his successor in office, by Smith on the 5th day of June, 1882. The lease and assignment above mentioned were recorded in the County Clerk's Office of Ulster County, September 8th, 1882, in liber 238 of deeds, page 280.

Lease from Samuel N. Smith to David B. Smith, made April 30th, 1880, and granting for a period of twenty years from said date all the right of fishing in Roundout Creek and other streams so far as the same run across the premises of the party of the first part in the town of Denning, Ulster County, New York. Said lease was assigned to E. N. Whiton, Secretary of THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB, or his successor in office, by Smith on the 5th day of June, 1882. The lease and assignment above mentioned were recorded in the County Clerk's Office of Ulster County on September 6th, 1882, in liber 238 of deeds, page 275.

Lease from Nathan W. Watson to David B. Smith, made the 6th day of September, 1876, and granting for a period of twenty years from said date all the right of fishing in the streams or waters flowing through his property, known as "Lake Lot." Said lease was assigned to THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB by Smith on the 7th day of July, 1882. The lease and assignment above mentioned were recorded in the County Clerk's Office of Ulster County on the 8th day of September, 1882, in liber 238 of deeds, page 285.

(The leases above described may be seen at the office of Franklin Bien, attorney for Receiver, No. 317 Broadway, New York City.)

And all that certain tract or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the town of Denning, Ulster County, State of New York, in Great Lot No. 7, Hardenburg Patent, and is part of the Lake or Gulf Lot, and is bounded as follows:

Beginning at a pile of stones near two small hemlocks, marked about seventy-five links from the south bank of the Gulf Hollow stream and about ten or eleven rods above a small bridge crossing the same, and runs thence as the needle pointed in 1879, north thirty-eight degrees, east fifteen chains and fifty links to a pile of stones; also, beginning at a pile of stones near two small hemlocks, marked about seventy-five links from the south bank of the Gulf Hollow stream and about ten or eleven rods above a small bridge crossing the same, and runs thence as the needle pointed in 1879, north thirty-eight degrees, east fifteen chains and fifty links to a pile of stones; also, beginning at a pile of stones near two small hemlocks, marked about seventy-five links from the south bank of the Gulf Hollow stream and about ten or eleven rods above a small bridge crossing the same, and runs thence as the needle pointed in 1879, north thirty-eight degrees, east fifteen chains and fifty links to a pile of stones; thence along the line of Lots Nos. 35 and 36 of Chamber's survey and the lands of Richard Kerr, thirty-nine chains to a pile of stones, about one chain from the east bank of the Roundout Creek and on the steep bank below the road leading from Hill's Mill to Watson Hollow, thence down along the said creek as it winds and turns about one chain from the said Roundout Creek, about twenty-four chains to a pile of stones on the steep side hill, about fifty links from the south side of the Gulf Hollow road, near a yellow birch tree marked, and thence in a straight line to the place of beginning. Containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less.

All the above property leases and real estate will be sold in a single parcel.

Also all the personal property within the buildings situated upon the property of THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB, consisting of one (1) cooking stove, one (1) table, two (2) small sideboards, six (6) chairs, a bureau rack, kitchen utensils, china, glassware, knives, forks, one (1) dozen sheets and pillow cases, and other miscellaneous household articles, one (1) chest carpenter tools, two (2) sledge hammers, one (1) anvil, one (1) portable forge, two (2) steel cr

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year.....$10.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY:
Per Year..... $8.00
Six Months..... $4.00
Three Months..... $2.00
One Month..... .75
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Brian Boru—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sowing the Wind—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Pudd'nhead Wilson—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—Liebelei—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus and Menagerie—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Syracuse—4:00 P. M.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

WILL GOV. BLACK LISTEN?

We do not know how much attention Gov. BLACK paid to the arguments and protests against the Civil Service bill yesterday. They were made by officials and by leading friends of good government from this city and Brooklyn, from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and other cities of the State, while strong letters were submitted by such citizens as President Low of Columbia and such organizations as the City Club. He ought to heed such expressions of public opinion on a question of such great importance.

But the defense of the Constitutional merit system will not stop here. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the bill will not promptly be reported by the committees and be passed by both houses with all haste necessary at this confused period of the session. This much must be assumed. The next step must be a hearing, if possible, before the Governor himself.

It is true that this abominable bill is reported to have been prepared under the Governor's direction and to embody his ideas, or, more plainly, his wishes. But that is no reason why he should not hear the criticisms of competent men as to how the bill will work. He is the Governor of the State, and his obligation is to all the people, not to one party, or one faction of that party, much less to any one man who is boss of the party, whether Mr. PLATT or himself. He is bound by oath to support the Constitution, and this bill is likely to defeat the purpose and to evade the requirements of the Constitution. He is bound in honor to give the people of the State, so far as he can, a decent, efficient, and economical public service. This bill upsets a system which for some fourteen years, wherever it has been honestly administered, in the Federal Government, in the cities of this State, in this and in other States, has given precisely that kind of a service. Mr. BLACK is not a Sultan or a Czar or a Kaiser. He is a citizen of the State elected by his fellow-citizens to exercise limited powers, conferred by the Constitution and defined by that instrument and by law. He has no possible right to refuse a hearing on a measure so revolutionary to representatives of public opinion so clearly entitled to attention as are the opponents of this measure. Least of all can he refuse to do so on the ground that he has already considered the bill. He has only considered what he likes in it. He must listen to what intelligent public opinion does not like in it. He must permit an appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, from the politician intoxicated with partisan zeal to the Governor conscious of his responsibilities.

THE MOTIVE OF IT.

We have tried to understand the conduct of the political majority in the Legislature at Albany in its treatment of matters affecting the cities of the State, and especially the cities on the East River, which contain about two-fifths of the population of the whole Commonwealth, and to that end we have sought for some rational motive of the kind which is supposed to guide the action of politicians. Politicians are marvelously short-sighted folk and strangely incapable of judging the forces upon which their success depends, but they are generally actuated by some motive which more intelligent people can comprehend.

The Raines law amendments have been forced through by a majority of the majority, and not by a majority of the whole membership in either branch of the Legislature. Had every member felt himself at liberty to vote according to his own convictions, or even his own judgment of party expediency, the amendments could not have got through either house. It was only by the terrors of a caucus decree that enough votes could be held to their support, and in the Assembly that was barely sufficient, though the Republicans have more than three-fourths of the membership of that body.

Practically all the members from this and other large cities were opposed to the more important amendments, those intended to tax clubs and put severe restrictions upon all Sunday selling of liquor, because they know that their constituents are opposed to them. The chief motive of the Republican members from the cities was a fear that this opposition among their constituents would produce disaster for their party if the amendments should be forced through. With them it was mainly a question of party expediency. It does not seem possible that the most headstrong supporters of the obnoxious amendments fail to see that their adoption will be injurious to the Republican Party in the cities, and certainly Senator PLATT, with whose countenance and support alone they proceed, must know enough of our local politics to see this.

Why, then, does the minority of the Legislature, which is able to control the majority by means of the party caucus, persist in thrusting this legislation upon communities to which it is hateful and in which it will bring party disaster? We suspect that these men really represent the sentiments of their rural constituents in this matter, and that, while they do not themselves realize what the effect of their action will be, they believe that the Republicans of the State outside of the cities demand it of them. This is very likely true. The constituents of RAINES and his supporters have never shown any reluctance to draw all the revenue they can get out of the cities, and they are doubtless glad of the chance to subject clubs to taxation. They know little and care little about these, but if they can be made to yield some millions of revenue, the rural mind can see no reason why they should not be made to pay.

We have no doubt that there is also a strong sentiment in the rural communities in favor of forcing upon the cities the policy in regard to Sunday liquor selling which the people of those rural communities believe to be right. They have no knowledge of the conditions in city life which make this not only oppressive, but really impossible. They have narrow ideas of both temperance and Sunday observance, and they have that kind of intensity of conviction which justifies forcing their standard of public policy upon others.

The cities of the State are really made the victims of a party victory which they helped to win. The Republican power was made so complete at the last election that the rural sentiment which controls it is able to force its own will into the legislation to which cities must submit. The revulsion will be disastrous, but the countrymen do not know it, and if their politicians are able to see it, which they do not appear to do, they dare not say so.

SOME MORE TRADE KILLING.

Before the work of the Tariff Commission of 1882 the duty on imported barley was 15 cents a bushel. That commission, after a careful inquiry, reported that ample protection and a fair revenue could be got from a duty of 10 cents a bushel, and that rate was adopted in the law of 1883. Under this law a large malting business was built up in the State of New York along the northern border. The investment of capital in the two cities of Buffalo and Oswego increased from $1,447,000 to over $4,101,000, or nearly threefold.

In 1890 came the crazy McKinley tariff. Many burdens were laid on agriculture for the benefit of special favorites in the manufacturing class. Some pretext of compensation must be given to the farmer, and a high duty on barley seemed to be the only thing available for the East. The duty was trebled. It was made 30 cents a bushel instead of 10 cents, and was practically prohibitory. The malting industry built up during the preceding seven years on the faith of reasonable stability in legislation suffered severely. Its raw material had to be drawn from distant fields, and it had to compete with malting establishments near those fields. Nor did the farmers benefit by this injury to the maltsters. The price of barley fell from 77 cents in 1890 to 54 cents in 1894 and 39 2-3 cents in 1895. The duty was changed to 30 per cent., equivalent to about 16 cents, in 1894 and 12 cents in 1895 by the present law, but the business had to face the general depression following the panic of 1893.

Now, by the House bill, the old, ruinous rate of the McKinley tariff is restored, and what hope the New York maltsters had of reviving their business is threatened with blight. It is folly to suppose that the barley growers will gain, because barley is already as cheap here as in Canada, and the product is so far beyond the demand for malting that the price is fixed by competition with feeding grains. All these facts were plainly and respectfully set forth by the Oswego Board of Trade to the Dingley committee. That body might as well have stood on the shore of Lake Ontario and shouted its statements in the teeth of a northwester. It is possible, however, that it may make itself heard in the Senate. Mr. PLATT is a business man. He knows, or can easily learn, the real value of such facts as we have recited. Undoubtedly the Senate Committee on Finance would listen to him, and through him to the business men of his State who are thus threatened with a most outrageous wrong, futile of all real advantage to any other interest.

THE FOREST RESERVATIONS.

It is much to be regretted that any Senators should favor the revocation of the proclamation of President CLEVELAND establishing the forest reserves. The proclamation has been criticised for being too sweeping and for including tracts that it was desirable to leave open to settlement. But it is to be remembered, in the first place, that, whereas the order was disinterested and public-spirited as well as issued after the taking of the very best advice, the criticism is interested and private-spirited. In the second place, if it should appear that mistakes were made in the scope of the order, it is easy to correct them in detail without endangering the great public work which the order promoted. But those who are at the same time best informed and most disinterested insist that the order is not in any respect improvident, that it does not violate the rights of any settler, and that it is only great mining corporations which object to it upon the ground that it threatens to diminish the profits they have been deriving from the unrestricted cutting of timber on public lands.

It is even more to be regretted that the opposition to the order should have found expression, not in a proposal to repeal it, which could be met and discussed on its merits, but in the form of a rider on an appropriation bill. That is the form which the proposition takes. The repeal of the proclamation is the object of the Clark amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which has been favorably reported to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations. This is an especially mean way of endeavoring to defeat a measure of great public benefit, because it puts upon the President the responsibility of bringing a great part of the public service to a standstill or of sanctioning what he may regard as a wrong. The fact that the Senatorial allies of the depredators upon the public domain have taken this method of coercing the Executive confirms the report that President MCKINLEY, like President CLEVELAND, and like President HARRISON before him, is in favor of the policy of forest reservation. Unfortunately, if a sense of public duty does not restrain the Senate from taking such a course, there is nothing else to restrain it in the present condition of the law. It would be effectually restrained if the power which has been so beneficently bestowed upon the Governor of New York—of vetoing items in an appropriation bill without killing the measure—were extended to the President. As it is, if the amendment passes the Senate, the friends of forest reservations must rely upon the superior patriotism of the House to thwart the effort to subject the President to moral blackmail in the interest of the depredators.

There is another aspect of this matter which presents the action of the Senate committee in a light at least equally unfavorable. That is the fact that the committee of the National Academy of Sciences, appointed at the request of the Secretary of the Interior last year, has notified the present Secretary that its final report, with a bill embodying its conclusions, is in preparation and will soon be submitted to him. The measures it proposes for the protection of the forests and the safeguarding of all legitimate interests have already been communicated to him in outline by a letter dated April 5 and published in the current issue of Garden and Forest. The report will form the necessary basis for any intelligent discussion and any just settlement of the question. The attempt of the Committee on Appropriations to forestall such a discussion and to prevent such a settlement is suspicious as well as indecent.

COLORED CADETS.

The appointment to Annapolis of a colored boy from Cincinnati has naturally agitated the Naval Academy. It is some years since such an appointment was made, and there is no colored man now an officer of the navy, although there is one colored graduate of West Point now in the army. This appointment is one which fell to the boy by merit after a competitive examination. If it had been possible for the member of Congress in whose gift the appointment lay to withhold it after it had been fairly won, the withholding of it would have been an extremely base action. And yet the winner is scarcely to be congratulated. If he be a person of any sensibility, he has a terrible ordeal to pass through.

It is not to be supposed that he will be in any way physically ill treated by other cadets. Heretofore the hazing at West Point and at Annapolis has entirely spared the colored cadets, who have been simply let alone by their white comrades, except in so far as association with them was a matter of military duty. Youth is proverbially cruel, and there is no cruelty greater to youth than that of complete solitude. The effect of it upon one colored cadet at West Point was to drive him into a series of proceedings which must be regarded as hysterical, and that was a result not at all unnatural. The one colored cadet who survived the ordeal of being ignored at West Point, and who is now serving in the army, unless he be very exceptionally thick skinned, must be made of heroic stuff.

Of course, there is no reason why this should be so, and, of course, it is deplorable and disgraceful that it should be so. But the fact remains that in the Military and the Naval Academy boys are much more completely thrown upon each other for society than in colleges, where a "day scholar" who had friends of his own in the college town might get on very comfortably without ever exchanging a word with any of his classmates. The associations of boys are determined by their likings, and, even apart from race prejudice, it is unlikely that the one colored boy in an academy of whites should attract the liking of any one of his comrades when the comrade has so wide a choice among boys of his own race, and quite impossible that he should associate with the general mass of them without an abiding sense of strangeness on both sides. If a kind-hearted cadet should take pity on his isolation and undertake to befriend him, it would be plain to him that there was "a certain condescension" in the performance. To be associated with out of pity is not much less galling to a sensitive spirit than not to be associated with at all. When ROSCOE CONKLING marched down the aisle of the Senate arm in arm with a new colored Senator and introduced him, the action was picturesque and characteristic. In order to call it kind-hearted it would be necessary to know whether his object was rather to befriend the friendless colored Senator or to rebuke the Caucasian colleague whose business it was to introduce him. But in either case the situation could not have been pleasant to the colored Senator. It is to be hoped that the naval cadets will agree to treat the newcomer, out of "business hours" as well as in them, strictly according to his merits, and to forget as far as possible that his skin is not of the same color as their own. But it is to be remembered that any boy will bear with equanimity his individual one-five-hundredth part of the responsibility for remaining aloof from a friendless stranger. With the very utmost that can be done in his behalf by his superiors and his comrades, the life of the new naval cadet at Annapolis will not be enviable.

A meeting will be held at SHERRY'S tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the interest of New York representation at the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition at Nashville. It ought to be well attended. There is no question whatever that the exposition will be an extensive and varied one, of great attraction and value. There should be no question of the share New York will take in it. The appropriation by the State is $12,000, hardly more than one-half of the smallest by other States, and the city has so far done nothing. This meeting, at which the Mayor is expected to preside and Mr. ROOSEVELT and others will speak, is under the auspices of the following ladies, who have been appointed Commissioners by the Mayor: Mrs. BENJAMIN S. CHURCH, Mrs. WILLIAM WARNER HOPPIN, Mrs. RICHARD IRVIN, Mrs. LEVI P. MORTON, Mrs. WILLIAM MECHLENBURG POLK, Mrs. WILLIAM RHINELANDER, Mrs. SAMUEL SPENCER, Mrs. HOWARD TOWNSEND, Mrs. SAMUEL THOMAS, Mrs. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Miss MARY V. B. VANDERPOEL, Mrs. CANDACE WHEELER, Mrs. MCCOLLOUGH WILLIAMS, and Mrs. JOHN SERGEANT WISE.

Secretary of Agriculture WILSON is showing much zeal for the promotion of the export trade in butter. It does not seem exactly a proper function of the Government to organize a corps of buyers and drummers, to collect, ship, distribute, sell, and report on specimens of butter for foreign markets. Unquestionably that is the way to push trade, but there was a time when American business men could be relied on to do that purely business work for themselves, and when they would have scorned to have it done at the expense of the taxpayers of the country. And it is still an open question whether a class who have not the energy and push needed to combine and carry out so simple and obvious a piece of business enterprise will have enough to take advantage of it when a Government department has done it for them. However, this is a far better way of spending the people's money than distributing costly seeds through ignorant Congressmen, and where so much expenditure is sheer waste we are not inclined to find fault with Secretary WILSON'S plan.

The Judiciary Committee of the State Senate has taken the starch out of the Anti-Trust bills reported by the Special Investigating Committee. LEXOW is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and was Chairman of the Special Committee. As he played the part of investigator with a great show of zeal, and made the report in a spirit of stern denunciation of Trusts, he refuses to agree with his own committee in emasculating the bills. It is really a serious comedown, but then the bills were not worth much. So far as they would have effect it would be bad, and the amendments are intended to make them harmless as well as useless. The whole subject is too large to be dealt with in the small way that is characteristic of our Albany statesmen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What seemed in its inception to be a most promising social and economic experiment has just come to a disappointing end in Baltimore. Twenty-six years ago Mr. ROSS WINANS was led by his interest in the condition of workingmen to spend $500,000 in the erection of 104 four-story brick houses on land which he owned. Each house was designed for two families, and all the knowledge of sanitation then available was drawn upon to make them ideal homes for thrifty mechanics. There was running water on every floor, besides ingenious devices to increase the comfort of tenants were adopted. At first the scheme seemed to be a complete success, and the houses brought profit to the owner and to those occupying them. Gradually there was a change in the class of people who rented the tenements, and the change was steadily for the worse. It was found impossible to keep the houses in order. The new tenants were careless, and made no efforts to preserve the original neatness of their homes. Years ago it became necessary to remove the bathtubs, for they were put to all sorts of uses except the proper one, while the spring curtains and other things useful or beautiful disappeared of their own accord. Of late the houses have come to be little better than the usual slum rookery, and not less unclean and overcrowded. Sixty-seven of them are now to be taken down, to make room for factories, and the others will probably soon share the same fate. The failure of this experiment is not explained by the Baltimore papers. It long had the close and intelligent attention of Mr. WINANS, and since his death the property has been managed by ex-Mayor LATROBE.

—There is now on exhibition in London a gem of such remarkable size and beauty that royal and other millionaires are really quite excited about it, and await with anxiety the inevitable day when one of their number will enrage the rest and seriously deplete his own bank accoubt by purchasing the dreadfully attractive bit of stone. To mineralogists, the jewel is simply a fine specimen of corundum; for others it is a "star sapphire," whose twin may exist in the mines of Ceylon, where this one came from, but as the like has never been seen before the chances of duplication are regarded as decidedly small. As precious stones go, this sapphire is a monster, being five inches in circumference and weighing 640 carats, as against 106 for the Koh-i-noor, 136 for the Regent diamond, and 194 for the Orloff. The stone, which is said to be flawless, is almost in its natural state, not cut in facets, but polished "en cabochon," to use the lapidary's term. Its shape is that of an irregular cone, rounded at the top. The color is pale blue, clouded with a delicate white mist, or fleeciness. When lighted from above, six quivering, ever-restless rays meet at the apex, a characteristic which gives this variety of sapphire its name. One observer describes the gem as looking like the pole of a watery blue globe, with varying lines of longitude shooting out in silken flames toward a mythical equator at its base. When a light is placed on each side of it, three distinct stars appear, which change with the movement of the illuminants. The star sapphire is claimed to be impossible of imitation, and is next in hardness to the diamond. The ancients ascribed to these stones the power of bringing good luck, and there is a legend that Helen of Troy owed her conquests as much to the possession of a star sapphire as to the celestial brightness of her eyes.

—Anybody who feels an inclination to lead a really quiet life, a life even more uneventful than that of Brooklyn or Westchester County, should emigrate to Tristan da Cunha, an island, or, to be quite accurate, three islands close together, in the South Atlantic, so far away from anywhere that really they are quite out of the world. The group was discovered and named by the Portuguese away back in the time when Portugal was something more than a name on the map; but now, of course, it belongs to England, having been appropriated by her in 1816, one day when she didn't happen to be busy grabbing stray bits of land more valuable than this one. For a while some soldiers were kept there, because of a vague suspicion that Tristan da Cunha might be made the base of operations in the interest of St. Helena's terrible guest. After NAPOLEON'S death the whole garrison departed, except a Corporal and two companions, who had a taste for solitude and asked to be left behind. Slowly the population grew, at first from wrecks and afterward in the ordinary way, and now there are ninety-four people on the island, divided into sixteen families. According to a recently published blue book, the colony is an abode of complete peace and moderate happiness. The people have no money and no private property. There are no doctors, lawyers, or clergymen on the island, and yet health, safety, and piety prevail, and such few needs as the soil does not supply are met by trafficking with an occasional whaler. Once a year an English warship visits the island, distributes a few newspapers and letters, and goes away again. The only serious calamity that ever overtook the islanders was when, during our civil war, the Shenandoah landed forty Federal prisoners there, and left them to be fed or starved, as the inhabitants saw fit. This sudden demand on their resources came near destroying both hosts and guests, but they managed to struggle through the difficulty. The islanders are good to shipwrecked mariners, and the only charge brought against them is that they sell extremely tough poultry to Captain's calling there for fresh provisions, and try to get as much cloth for old geese as for young ones. PETER GREEN, aged eighty-eight, governs the island, his claim to authority apparently being based on the one fact that nobody is eighty-nine. His only duty is to look wise, and he performs it conscientiously and well.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. JAMES of Harvard and a number of other Cambridge notabilities, including CHARLES ELLIOT NORTON, Prof. ROYCE, Dr. EVERETT, Prof. PEABODY, Dean BRIGGS, and Prof. DOLBEAR, devoted the greater part of a forenoon this week to investigating the relative intelligence of two monkeys from the Boston "Zoo." One of the animals is a orang-outang, the other a chimpanzee. It was expected that the latter would give evidence of possessing the brighter mind, as scientists credit the gorilla and chimpanzees with a development higher than that of the other simian tribes. In these particular specimens, however, the advantage turned out to be all on the side of the orang-outang. He showed grave interest in the efforts of his distinguished hosts to entertain and amuse him. A few minutes of demonstration enabled him to ring an electric bell as well as anybody, and he seemed to appreciate perfectly that the sound followed the pushing of the button in the relation of effect to cause. The chimpanzee proved to be unable to reason as far as this, and in several other ways betrayed marked mental inferiority. One of the professors was inclined to think that the test was unfair, as the bright monkey is a male, while his unsuccessful competitor is a female, but this suggestion met with little favor, and the general opinion was that the orang's superior cleverness in the acquisition of knowledge was due to his greater youth and his longer association with the people of Boston.

—Lord ROSEBERY'S horoscope has been drawn, or cast or whatever may be the proper term, by the editor of "Zadkiel's Almanac," and not least interesting of the astrologer's statements is his assertion that the computations were made "by permission." As his Lordship has not been moved to deny this, it may be regarded as true, and adds credibility to AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE'S revelations as to the trend toward supernaturalism which marks the British aristocracy. Most of the so-called horoscope is sheer gibberish, but it contains a few amusing sentences and a few prophecies definite enough to be dangerous to the maker. "Zadkiel" says that Mars has dominion over Lord ROSEBERY'S mind, and he quotes CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY, whoever he may be, as declaring that the "influences of this star renders men noble, imperious, versatile, powerful in intellect, acute, self-reliant, stern, and able in government." Jupiter and Mercury also took a hand in the favored statesman's destiny, and thus "configuration," it appears, makes a person "fit for much business, fond of learning, public orators, temperate, skillful in counsel, politic, beneficent, able in government." The evil influence was Saturn. This star "marred the public career of Lord ROSEBERY and brought him many sinister and bitter enemies, even among his own party." That was cruel of Saturn, but better days are coming. "His Lordship's fifty-third year," says "Zadkiel," "will bring some good directions into operation, promising advancement and success. He has a very good chance of winning the Derby on the 2d of June next with his fine colt Velasquez." Thus is astrology reduced to the giving of racing tips.

—Mrs. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT, widow of the once famous and now too nearly forgotten "Pathfinder," is living at Long Beach, in Los Angeles County, Cal., and still keeps up an active interest in the philanthropic work to which much of her life has been devoted. In a recent letter to a friend in Los Angeles, she dwells on the ever-ready help extended by Americans to all in need and distress, and instances the benefactions of the Sanitary Commission and other similar organizations with which she was familiar during and after the war. In the course of her letter she says: "At Prague, after a time of famine, the King opened his treasury and set the unemployed to build a wall that runs from the river up to the high hills near the royal palace. It is named to this day the 'Hunger Wall.' Each time we drove over that beautiful bridge, with its wall leading nowhere, the General looked long at it, saying, 'That was well done.'" This illustrates the fact that very good and well-intentioned people may have queer notions in regard to the relation between charity and economics. There are in this country many advocates of just such relief measures as the building of that "hunger wall." They are apparently unable to see that the King might better have given outright the money he spent in constructing a useless piece of masonry. The aid would have been more immediate, and such pauperizing effects as his gift produced would have been less demoralizing than the inculcation of a belief that such utilization of labor and capital is admirable. Of course, it is nothing of the sort, for the causes of the trouble are left unchanged, except, possibly, for the worse, and the means of bringing about a better condition of affairs are reduced in exact proportion to the amounts of strength and money thus expended. Men might as well be hired to climb a treadmill as to make walls which serve no purpose, to erect public buildings for which there is no need, or to build roads not demanded by the exigencies of traffic.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is reported that the chemical laboratory at Dartmouth College was broken into last Sunday night and much damage done to the apparatus, especially to many of the finer instruments.

* * *

Gov. Ellerbe's friends represent him to be much elated over the fact that he has gained twelve pounds in weight in the short time he has occupied the Executive chair of South Carolina.

* * *

Maine icemen report that they have housed 1,458,500 tons of ice during the past Winter, most of it being taken from the Kennebec, the quantity from that river being 1,097,000 tons. The Penobscot yielded some 200,000 tons.

* * *

Col. A. E. Buck of Georgia, lately appointed United States Minister to Japan, has sold his house in Peachtree Street, Atlanta, for $22,000. It is in the most desirable part of the residential portion of the city, and locally it is thought the purchaser has made a good investment.

* * *

The season for the big hotels in Florida has been a short one this year, and the number of visitors remaining in those still open is smaller than at this date for many years past. A week or ten days will witness the departure of most of them. A warm spell about the middle of March made the visitors' thoughts turn Northward, and hither their journeyings soon after began.

* * *

It is said there are but two veins of verde antique marble in this country. One is a small vein in North Carolina. The other is in Cherokee County, Ga., and a company has just been formed, with a liberal amount of capital, to work it. It is claimed that the supply of the stone is practically inexhaustible, and that large and perfect blocks can be taken out at comparatively small expense.

* * *

Secretary Long has selected the names for the torpedo boats being built at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore. No. 3 will be known as the Foote, No. 4 as the Rodgers, and No. 5 as the Winslow. These are boats designed to make 24½ knots. Torpedo Boat No. 18, which is not yet on the ways, will be named the McKee, for Lieut. McKee, who was killed in the charge on the Korean forts in 1870.

* * *

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Selma, Ind., revolted against the minister assigned to them at the recent conference. When the reverend gentleman reached the town no one was at the railroad station to welcome him, and when he entered the church on Sunday morning, not one member of the congregation was present to hear him preach. He left the town next morning, and the Bishop has assigned another clergyman to the charge.

* * *

The war against the tollgates still goes merrily on in Kentucky. Late in one night recently a mob tore down eleven such obstructions to travel in Fleming County, and now at least two-thirds of the fifty-one gates in that county have been destroyed. All the keepers were notified to collect no more toll, and the President of one road was threatened with a cowhiding if he attempted to have the gates replaced. This road is represented to be the best piece of pike in the county, and it is owned exclusively by individuals. The officers of the road are determined to collect toll, and say that, if the authorities refuse to give them protection, they will hold the county responsible.

NUGGETS.

Invariably.

You will notice, if you read the newspapers, that counterfeiters are in the habit of living in dens.—Boston Journal.

Untimely.

It is a poor time of the year for theological iconoclasts to attempt to discredit the story of the flood and Noah's ark.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Not Needed.

There should be no tariff on red rags so long as Senator Morgan is playing his star engagement with the Spanish bull.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Mystified West.

Twinkle, twinkle, little ship, That now doth through the heavens slip. An ad., balloon, a joke, or star—How we wonder what you are.—St. Louis Republic.

The Reader Knows Where.

"So she really jilted him? I thought they were so devoted."

"They were, but she found he did not wear the same make of spectacles as she, and that ended all."—Indianapolis Journal.

Correction Demanded.

"See here!" he cried, addressing the editor, "you've put something in the paper about me that's got to be corrected. You hear?"

"What's the matter?" meekly asked the editor.

"Well, you said in your paper that 'Jake Billings fell from a railroad train while slightly intoxicated.' That's a lie. I ain't such a chump as that. I was drunk—riproarin' drunk—or I wouldn't have done it. Understand? Fix it up. I'm no chump!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

"CARMEN" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Calve in Fine Spirits and the Performance Excellent.

Mme. Calvé had certainly recovered completely from her recent indisposition before the curtain rose last night on the performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House. If the public had known that beforehand, the audience would undoubtedly have been much larger. The house was not full by any means, but the performance aroused much enthusiasm, which was fairly earned. It is too late now to say anything new about "Carmen," though there was evidence last night that some of the people in the house had not heard the opera before. That is one of the remarkable things. Where do all the people come from to whom such works as "Faust" and "Carmen" are new? And what must be the nature of the delight with which they hear such glorious creations for the first time? Those who have heard these works for so many years that they forget their first impressions ought to envy these others.

Mme. Calvé was never in more buoyant spirits than she was last night, but while that added an element of potent personal attractiveness to her performance, it certainly did not enlarge its artistic value. Mme. Calvé's Carmen is a far more notable piece of work when it is more continent and more replete with the contrasts of repose and action than it was last night. It is always the same character, but the delineation is much less certain in technic when the soprano is so full of herself. Her voice was in superb condition last night, and she sang her music admirably. In this her high animal spirits, indeed, were of value, for they lent spontaneity to her efforts and aided the tones to flow freely. She sang very seldom off the key, and her attack had an unwonted ease and certainty. Her impersonation is always delightful, and last night its vocal charm gave the greatest pleasure.

M. Salignac's Don José has improved much since the beginning of the season. Last night he was particularly happy in the flower song, which he sang admirably. As usual, he was forcible and dramatic in the climaxes of the third and fourth acts. M. Lassalle was better as Escamillo than he has heretofore been, largely because he had the toreador song transposed a tone lower, which enabled him to sing it with unwonted dash. Mlle. de Vere was a satisfactory Micaela, and the other parts were filled as heretofore. Signor Bevignani conducted, and the orchestra played in a satisfactory manner.

AGNES SORMA'S SECOND ROLE.

As Christine Weiring in "Liebelei" She Wins Deserved Applause.

That portion of the New York public which goes to the Irving Place Theatre had an opportunity last night to see Agnes Sorma, the presumably distinguished, and certainly talented, visitor from Berlin, in a part strangely unlike that which served to introduce her here. Her portrayal of Ibsen's heroine had sufficiently proved the possession of more than ordinary technical skill and of the intelligence necessary to make such skill effective; it had not demonstrated her ability to move an audience, either to deep emotion or to excited enthusiasm. It was only reasonable, however, to ascribe the latter fact to the character of the play, rather than to any temperamental limitations of the player, and the clearness with which she expressed her conception of Helmer's wife left little doubt in the observer's mind that much was to be expected from Frau Sorma when she came to essay parts whose humanity was less problematical. It would be exaggeration to say that this expectation was realized last evening.

"Liebelei" is a title that suggests comedy of the lighter sort, but the play turned out to be one of the intensely modern sort, and little else than the statement of a social conundrum, to which the author had no answer to even suggest, and to which, in all probability, no answer will ever be found. Christine Weiring is passionately and somewhat apprehensively in love with a man of higher rank than herself. He, chiefly from a desire to forget another emotional experience, responds to her affection for a while with somewhat labored sincerity, and finally gives up the attempt and goes his way. The climax of the episode is the girl's grief and anger, uniting to form despair, when she realizes her desertion, and the final curtain fall is on her hasty exit through a doorway leading —who knows where?

Through the phases of this episode Christine moved with a realism so perfect that one could not help comprehending the commonplaceness of the tragedy more clearly than the tragedy of the commonplace. That is a penalty of realism in literature and on the stage, and in this instance the thought inspired was rather of the deft readiness with which this daughter of the people was shown than of giving her the sympathy her misfortune claimed. Such a woman would not have distinction of manner, and Frau Sorma did not give it to her; she would not declaim her sorrows, or pass from one statuesque attitude to another, and Frau Sorma conscientiously avoided any such errors. She was Christine Weiring, unidealized, and consequently of little more than theoretical interest. It was fine art and true, but not great or high, and one had to believe very thoroughly in "art for art's sake" not to ask whether it was quite worth while.

Anna Braga, plumply resplendent in a fine red dress, and Adolph Link, Julius Strobl, Hubert Reusch, and Poldi Pitch formed a supporting company adequate to all the demands of the play, and each of them took successful pains to give evidence that he or she also knew a thing or two about realism.

"An Ideal Daily Paper."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to say that THE TIMES as now issued is an ideal daily paper. The Saturday and Sunday supplements are especially attractive, and the whole paper in its make-up leaves nothing to be desired.

G. POMEROY KEESE.

Second National Bank, Cooperstown, April 17, 1897.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Respectfully Dedicated to the Rev. James Buchanan Nies, Ph. D., Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn.

See, there He hangs, on Calvary's blood-stained brow,
The man and God, the Lamb for sinners slain;
His tearful countenance in anguish there
Looks, pityingly, on a host of enemies—
Poor children, struggling, with their puny strength,
Against the love a Father would bestow.

His soul is torn with fierce, heart-broken pain—
An anguish born, not of the nails or thorns,
Not of the wounds which bruise His weary frame,
Nor yet of hatred to His enemies;
But in His suffering bosom where lies hid
The unrequited love He bore to them.

"Father, forgive them"—list his pitying cry,
"Nor lay this awful sin unto their charge.
I love them still—these straying sheep of Mine;
Oh, give them to Me—bring them home again.'
And then, amid the heartless scoffs and jeers,
The Saviour bows before the hand of death.

'Tis ever thus, in God's all-seeing plan,
That every triumph in the cause of right,
Each sin down-trod, each prize for justice won,
Can boast some sacrifice, some martyrdom;
And thus the Master, in His lifetime here,
Has left a shining path for all mankind.

—M. CARTHAGE.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

The Former Princess de Chimay Was Not Allowed to Appear on the Paris Stage.

VISITED BY THE PREFECT.

She Is Reported to Have Left the French Capital—The Owners of the Steamer State of Georgia Are Exonerated.

PARIS, April 15.—Princess de Chimay, formerly Miss Clara Ward of Detroit, Mich., recently divorced by her husband, on the ground of her intimacy with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy musician, was only induced to renounce her début, at a music hall here to-day, after an interview with the Préfect of Police, who threatened to close the hall and expel her from France if she carried out her intentions of appearing on the stage in public.

The Princess is reported to have left the French capital for the South of France.

CHINAMEN GOING TO CUBA.

Ninety-one Mongolians at Montreal En Route to Havana.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 15.—Ninety-one Chinamen arrived in Montreal last night from China, via Vancouver. To-morrow they will continue their journey to New York, where they take the steamer for Havana. They are going to work on the sugar plantations of Cuba.

They say they are going over at the instance of the Spanish Government, which has sent agents to China to induce immigration to Cuba, guaranteeing steady employment on the sugar plantations and paying part of their traveling expenses.

Owners of the Georgia Exonerated.

ABERDEEN, April 15.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the British steamer State of Georgia, Capt. Stewart, from Dantzic, on Dec. 23 last, for Halifax, N. S., which is believed to have foundered in the middle of the Atlantic in January, has exculpated the owners from all blame. The State of Georgia passed Dunnet Head, Scotland, on Dec. 26, and has not since been heard from. She had on board a cargo of about 2,000 tons of beet sugar.

The Umbria and Iberia Case.

LONDON, April 15.—At the Cunard Line meeting to-day Chairman Burns referred to the New York decision regarding the collision between the Umbria and the Iberia. He said the Cunard Line defended the case in behalf of the underwriters, who paid the judgment.

General Foreign Notes.

LONDON, April 15.—Gerald B. Hamilton, who, with Prof. Thompson, went to the Behring Sea in 1896 to inquire into seal life, has left England again on a similar mission.

BOMBAY, April 15.—There has been a great decrease in the virulance of the plague. Only 390 cases and 194 deaths occurred last week in this city, compared with 860 cases and 323 deaths in the preceding week.

BERLIN, April 15.—Father Kneipp, well known throughout the world through his famous water cure, who was yesterday reported to be dying from inflammation of the lungs at Worishofen, Suabia, is now said to be recovering.

BERLIN, April 15.—The auction of the trotting mare Bethel, or Nellie Kneebs, which was seized when Robert F. Kneebs, the American horseman, was arrested for "ringing," was without result, the reserve price, 15,000 marks, not being reached.

PARIS, April 15.—M. Hanotaux, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, informed the Cabinet to-day that a convention had been signed between France and Brazil for the purpose of arbitrating the Guiana territory which is in dispute between the two countries.

FIREBUGS IN KANSAS CITY.

Kerosene-Saturated Rags Found in the Ruins—Gamblers and Hoodlums Suspected.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—Conclusive proof that one or two of last night's fires were started by incendiaries was developed to-day in the finding of kerosene-saturated bundles of rags in the ruins. As yet no clue to the firebugs has been found. The aggregate loss on the different buildings will amount to but $75,000, with insurance of about two-thirds that amount.

The general opinion among business men to-day is that the gamblers and hoodlums of the city are responsible for the fires and have acted in a spirit of revenge against the newly appointed Board of Police Commissioners and Chief of Police Vallins, who have been pushing a crusade against all evil doers. This is strengthened by the fact that the Scarritt estate, owned principally by Police Commissioner Scarritt, suffered the heaviest loss.

The last effort of the incendiaries was an attempt to burn a two-story brick building at 604 Broadway, occupied by the Consumers' Grocery Company, a wholesale concern. Paper saturated with oil had been pushed under the door and set on fire from the outside. The door smothered the blaze. The attempt was discovered at opening time today.

THREE FIRES IN MILFORD.

William Cummings Arrested on Suspicion of Incendiarism.

MILFORD, Conn., April 15.—Milford had another lot of excitement last night because of three fires, undoubtedly or incendiary origin, making six fires in the town within about one week.

The first fire broke out about midnight in a boarding house, and in short order two barns were discovered in flames. In none of the cases was great damage done. The last fire was in the barn of Thomas Phalen, and William Cummings, a well-known young man, was arrested on suspicion. He will be tried to-day.

Three Mysterious Fires.

BELLMORE, L. I., April 15.—Three fires were started within as many hours of each other last night in the brush and thicket surrounding the Methodist Church of this village and some dwellings. The third fire would have proved destructive but for a sudden downpour of rain. The origin of the fires is unknown.

INEQUALITY OF TAXATION.

Recommendation that Banks Pay the Tax Due on Deposits.

ALBANY, April 15.—The first annual report of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, which on June 1, 1896, succeeded the State Board of Assessors, was to-day transmitted to the Legislature. It opens with the declaration that its "most serious difficulty in carrying out the duties imposed by law arises from the failure of local assessors to assess property at its full value, and more particularly the failure to discover and assess personal property."

The unjust and inequitable discrimination in favor of personal property is meeting with increased opposition and remonstrance, especially in the agricultural counties, as the burden upon real estate is becoming more oppressive with the continual depreciation in the value of farm land.

The board suggests a small uniform tax payable by the banks on all deposits liable thereto.

Argentina's Grasshopper Pest.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 15.—Prof. L. Bruler of the Nebraska University will sail from New York April 24 for Buenos Ayres to study the habits of the grasshoppers that have destroyed crops for several years in the Argentine Republic. He has been engaged by a syndicate to examine into and recommend the best method of getting rid of the pests.

Connecticut Woman 100 Years Old.

WINDSOR, Conn., April 15.—Miss Maria Benson to-day rounded out a century of existence, and the event was celebrated in a befitting manner. Miss Benson is the eldest daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

FERRARA TO BE SET FREE.

Italian Banker of Brooklyn Who Ran Away in 1893—Under Arrest in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 15.—Pietro Ferrara, the Italian banker accused of running away from Brooklyn with many thousand dollars of deposits, is likely to escape scot free. Detective Anthony Vachris arrived here to-day expecting to take the prisoner back to Brooklyn as soon as requisition papers should arrive.

In the afternoon a telegram was received by Vachris notifying him that Gov. Black of New York had refused to issue the requisition papers.

Ferrara was charged with grand larceny in the second degree. He left Brooklyn in 1893, and the detective is inclined to think the statute of limitation is responsible for Gov. Black's refusal to ask for a requisition. Ferrara will be released from custody to-morrow morning.

Ferrara maintained that he was not the man wanted. But the moment the detective confronted him in his cell at Central Station, he backed down completely. The men were acquainted, and further denial was out of the question.

FOUL CRIME IN ST. LOUIS.

John Cairns, an Architect, Dies of Blows Received Two Weeks Ago.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The death of John Cairns, at St. Luke's Hospital to-day, one of the leading architects of this city, and a man prominent in social and business circles, was not only a surprise, but the causes of his death bid fair to create a sensation. Mr. Cairns was divorced from his wife, Annie Sneed Cairns, President of the Forest Park Seminary, a fashionable young women's school, within the last two months. They had not lived together for several years.

Cairns lived at the Hotel Rozier. Shortly after midnight on April 3, Cairns was found in his room in a pool of blood. His head was badly bruised in three places, his nose smashed, and his neat white tie torn off. He was unconscious and remained so to his death. The blows on the head were inflicted with a heavy blunt instrument. The police were not notified, and the public knew nothing of the facts until the Coroner commenced an investigation to-day. There had been no attempt at robbery, for all of Cairns effects were undisturbed.

SIX NEW GERMAN STEAMERS.

A Fleet of Which the Friedrich der Grosse Is the First.

The North German Lloyd steamship Friedrich der Grosse, now due at this port, is making her maiden trip. She is one of six new vessels the company has been building. Two of them which will not come out until some time in the Summer, will be larger than the Lucania, and will be 21-knot boats. The others are the Friedrich der Grosse, Koenigin Luise, Bremen, and Barbarossa.

They are 525 feet long between perpendiculars, 550 feet over all, 60 feet beam, 34 feet depth, 10,600 tons register, 20,000 tons displacement, and 28 feet draught. They have accommodations for 200 first-class passengers and 78 second class passengers, and a large steerage. The passengers' quarters are entirely above the main deck, the space below being given exclusively to cargo, of which 800 cubic meters are devoted to cold air chambers for perishable goods. Especial attention has been paid to protective and life saving appliances. Besides double bottoms extending the whole length, the vessels have twelve strong transverse bulkheads. They are designed to make fourteen knots, and are provided with engines of 7,000 indicated horse power, and five cylindrical double boilers and two single boilers designed for a steam pressure of 213 pounds to the square inch.

The Friedrich der Grosse will be followed by the Koenigin Luise, and the others when they are ready on the regular passenger and freight service between Bremen and New York.

TOOK CHERRIES IN FUN.

An Indictment Which Was Dismissed as Farcical.

Judge Newburger, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday dismissed the indictments for petit larceny found against George W. Burns of 446 Fourth Avenue and Ella Hand of 721 Second Avenue. The indictments, which were found on Wednesday, charged that on the morning of July 4, 1895, the defendants stole $2 worth of cherries from a fruit stand at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue.

Burns and Miss Hand stated that they were coming from a picnic, and while passing the stand, noticed that the Italian who kept it was asleep. They took a few cherries in fun. A policeman who saw them considered the matter serious, and arrested them. They have been on bail ever since awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. Judge Newburger said that the indictment was farcical, but warned the defendants against skylarking in future.

A. Cass Canfield Rents a Villa.

NEWPORT, April 15.—W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse has rented his villa on the easterly side of Rhode Island Avenue, known as Eastbourne Lodge, to Mr. A. Cass Canfield of New York, for the coming season.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Nettie Lingard, who has been ill for some time past, will resume the rôle of Retty in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night.

Edward Morgan, now of the Lyceum Theatre stock company, will replace Robert Edeson in the Empire Theatre company next season. Mr. Edeson will act leading rôles with Miss Maude Adams, in the latter's company.

It not only took four ushers to carry an immense pot of fuchsias down the aisle of the Bijou Theatre last night, but it also required the assistance of some of the orchestra to hand the gift over the footlights to Miss Irwin.

Christian Fritsch, the well-known tenor, has resigned his position as solo tenor of the Temple Emanu-El, and also his professorship in the National Conservatory of Music. He has occupied the former post twenty-nine years, and the latter since the institution was opened. He sails for Europe to-morrow to be gone a year.

Miss Payson Graham, who acted the rôles of Amelia, Countess of Rossendyll, and Countess von Reisberg, in one of "The Prisoner of Zenda" companies, under the management of David Hayman, has resigned from the company to study drawing in black and white. It is said that Miss Graham has evinced considerable talent in this direction, and has left the stage to devote herself entirely to art work.

Mrs. Fiske will give a matinée performance of Sardou's "Divorçons" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre May 4 for the benefit of the Maternity Free Bed Fund of the Hahnemann Hospital. Mrs. Fiske will act the rôle of Sophie Perrienne—her first metropolitan appearance in that part—and will be supported by Charles Coghlan as Des Prunelles, Max Freeman in the rôle of the head waiter, and the principal members of her company. Mr. Freeman was the original actor of the waiter's rôle in English in New York, and it was also his first English rôle.

It would be difficult to arrange a more interesting or attractive programme than that prepared by Mr. Maurice Grau for next Tuesday evening in the Metropolitan Opera House. It will be the last night of the season, and the performance will also be a testimonial for the benefit of Miss Katherine Abbey, the only child of the man who first introduced the music lovers of the country to grand opera on the magnificent scale which characterized its presentation in the Metropolitan Opera House. With selections from the works of such composers as Gounod, Bizet, Massenet, and Bolto, as represented by "Carmen," "Romeo et Juliette," "Le Cid," and "Mefistofele," and with many of the greatest lyric artists of the world in the cast, the Opera House will undoubtedly be filled as never before in the history of that place of entertainment. It will be the last opportunity of hearing MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Lassalle, Plançon, Ceppi, Salignac, and Mmes. Litvinne, Bauermeister, Marie Engle, and Calvé in a very long time.

NO COACHING CLUB PARADE.

Unusual Combination of Events Compels the Abandonment of the Yearly Turnout.

Because of a combination of unforseen circumstances, the annual parade of the New York Coaching Club on May 1 has been abandoned for this season. It will be the first time in the history of the club, which was organized in 1870, that the club has failed to give its annual turnout.

The unusual action was decided upon at the April meeting of the club, after the subject had been discussed at length. Many of the members are in mourning, and a number are abroad. For these reasons it was deemed wise to give up the parade this Spring. Frederick Bronson, the new President of the club, is in mourning because of the recent death of his father-in-law, Archibald G. King. Col. Jay would not drive, as he is in mourning for his daughter, Miss Julia J. Gray, who died on Nov. 10. Oliver H. P. Belmont is in the South of France, and will probably not reach this city until June, and Prescott Lawrence, another of the club's prominent whips, is also abroad, and will not return until July.

The annual parade of the Coaching Club has for the past eighteen years been one of the principal post-Lenten events in New York's social world. The long line of splendidly appointed coaches, "tooled" by the best gentlemen whips in this section, always attracted thousands of spectators, and on parade day hundreds of elegant equipages followed in the wake of the coaches for a considerable distance.

The first parade, in 1879, was through Central Park and up to the Jerome Park race track and return. The starting point was usually near the Mall in Central Park or on Fifth Avenue, near Madison Square Park. The meeting place last season was on Fifth Avenue, near the Metropolitan Club, and the drive was to Claremont.

PROF. BUTLER'S ADVICE.

A Talk to 128 Young Graduates at Association Hall.

One hundred and twenty-eight young men who have completed various courses of practical education in the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association were granted diplomas last night. The exercises were held in Association Hall. Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, Chairman of the Educational Committee, presided.

Prof. Nicholas M. Butler, Ph. D., of Columbia University, delivered an address to the young men, in which he said:

"There are public evils existing which should be stamped out. One is the vulgarity of the public press. This evil is not limited to this city. Not long ago I was in Boston, and, going to a news stand to select a respectable newspaper, I found five sheets from which to choose. And I assure you not one of those five papers was one whit better than the worst paper in New York City. They all had their degrading pictures and startling head lines. This vulgarity is a momentous evil, and every man owes it to himself to use his influence in stamping it out.

"What we need is civic courage. We are told we must be politic and tactful if we would succeed. We must not be personal in attacking the wrong. If, in this city, we had more civic courage, we would not be forced, as we are now, to choose between the alternative of accepting a charter for the Greater New York which is vicious in its nature and grossly defective in form, and that of having no government at all after January, 1898."

Prof. Hamlin, before reading the list of young men receiving diplomas, called attention to the fact that a large proportion of them were of foreign nationality. This, he said, was a significant fact, and it showed that the Young Men's Christian Association was doing much in preparing immigrants for the duties of citizenship in this country.

QUAKER MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

Brooklyn Couple United Under Forms of the Friends' Church.

Edward F. Robinson, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn, and Alice G. Burling, daughter of S. H. Burling of 193 Washington Park, Brooklyn, were married Wednesday according to the forms and ceremonies of the Friends' Church, of which the bride is a member. No clergyman performed the ceremony. It took place in a room adjoining the sick chamber of the bride's mother, whose bed was moved so that she could see all that was going on.

When the bride and bridegroom and the ushers, W. B. Cocks of Locust Valley and William Fraser, and the bridesmaids, Miss Jennie Robinson and Miss Minerva S. Handren had taken their places, Mr. Robinson repeated the marriage ceremony. Then the bride said the Friends' formula which made her a wife, and both signed the certificate. To complete the ceremony the paper was read, and the guests signed the contract as witnesses. A reception and breakfast followed.

Wolff—Moses.

The marriage of Miss Media Amelia Moses, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Moses, of 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Hugo Wolff was solemnized at high noon yesterday in the parlors of the Savoy Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The wedding party was composed entirely of relatives of the two families. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman of Temple Beth-El officiated. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.

They Elect Officers and Discuss the Fayerweather Bequest.

The local club of Williams College alumni, at a meeting at the Hotel Waldorf last night, elected these officers: President—C B. Hubbell, '74; Vice Presidents—L. H. Andrew, '74, and Henry Knox, '80; Secretary—F. P. Kimball, '95; Treasurer—John Tatlock, Jr., '82; Executive Committee—Edward S. Atwood, '63, the Rev. R. B. Snowden, '54, William S. Gould, '70, J. Hugh Peters, '58, H. B. Adriance, '87, Ellis J. Thomas, '88, and Edmonds Putney, '96.

About sixty graduates were present. An informal discussion as to what will be the best way to use the Fayerweather bequest of $235,000 resulted in the expression of the sentiment that the money should be deposited in the Treasury of the college, and used for future contingent expenses.

St. Andrew's Easter Bazaar.

The ladies of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Wilson is pastor, held an Eastern bazaar in the church parlors yesterday afternoon and evening, the proceeds of which were given to the church fund. The decorations were entirely in yellow and white, and the ladies who took part were dressed either in one of those colors or a combination of the two. The tables were presided over by Mrs. H. P. Doremus, Mrs. James A. Punderford, Mrs. W. Blake Upperman, Mrs. H. C. Swaine, Mrs. R. Dewes, Mrs. C. R. Shaw, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Babbitt, Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Hindley, Mrs. Paine, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Walton, and the Misses Quin, Dewes, Shaw, Still, Arlgin, Pratt, Thorpe, and Lipscomb.

Brooklyn Union League Club.

At a meeting of the members of the Union League Club in Brooklyn, this ticket was presented for election on the second Wednesday in May; John S. McKeon, President; Clarence W. Seamans and Horace Moore, Vice Presidents; W. C. Tate, Treasurer, and F. R. Moore, Secretary. There is no opposition to the ticket. William Berri, the present President, declined to serve again.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Julia Stevens Lewis of Castle Point, Hoboken, to James M. Cumming of Newark is announced. Miss Lewis is a daughter of the late E. P. C. Lewis, United States Minister to Portugal during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. Mr. Cumming is a son of M. Robert Cumming of Newark, formerly of Largs-on-the-Clyde, Scotland.

OPERA QUESTION SETTLED

Directors Will Recommend to the Stockholders the Abandonment of the Season.

MR. GRAU HAS MADE NO PLANS.

Says He Knows of No Steps to Place Him in Control of the Metropolitan—Promises for 1898.

The corporation of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, yesterday settled the question of giving Grand Opera next season definitely and adversely at the meeting of the Board of Directors, held in the Metropolitan Opera House. The entire board, Robert Dunlap, President; Edward Lauterbach, Thomas P. Fowler, Maurice Grau, and John B. Schoeffel, were present.

After a session of some two hours' length it was announced that a formal resolution had been passed that the stockholders be recommended at the annual meeting, to be held May 4, "not to attempt to give opera during the season of 1897-8, but to confine the business of the company to the management of the Tremont Theatre, in Boston."

It was also decided to recommend the stockholders to release Messrs. Grau and Schoffel from their agreement not to engage in the business of giving opera, either individually or in partnership, inasmuch as the company does not intend to give opera on its own account next year.

The reasons assigned for discontinuing opera for the present were "the somewhat unsatisfactory pecuniary results of the business during the past year and the difficulty of keeping up the high artistic standard for next year." The latter statement is due to inability to re-engage certain artists. The matter awaits final action at the stockholders' meeting, but, as Mr. Grau declared yesterday, no reversal of the action taken is expected.

"I have no definite plans of my own for the Winter," said Mr. Grau, after the meeting. "I am not going to manage the de Reszkes, and I have made no contracts with artists for opera in the future. As for the report that I am going to have charge of the Metropolitan Opera House next Winter, and arrange the leases for those who may secure the use of it temporarily, I can only say that I have heard nothing of any such proposition. It is rather difficult to see how I could avail myself of it, as I expect to spend the Winter in Europe.

"I have no definite agreements with singers for 1898. A singer might deteriorate before that time, so that it would be unwise to make contracts at this early date. But I have verbal promises from Calvé, Eames, both the de Reszkes, and Plançon to sing for me season after next in case I give opera. I have not sought to make an agreement with Frau Lehmann."

Although Mr. Grau said that no movement to put him in charge of the Opera House was on foot, to the best of his knowledge, it was learned last night that some of the Directors of the Metropolitan are contemplating a renewal of the lease. It is announced authoritatively that Mr. Grau will soon be enabled to assume the management of the building, if he desires, for a period, the length of which has not yet been decided upon, but which will probably be three years. Under the terms of the lease, Mr. Grau may give temporary subleases, and, when his plans are sufficiently matured, may use it for his own business, and open a new season of grand opera in New York.

Whatever may develop before next Winter it is certain that the following Winter will be made memorable by opera of the first order. Robert Dunlap, President of the corporation of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that it was the intention of the Directors to rest for a year and make the operatic season of 1898-99 the grandest ever known in the history of this city. It will, of course, be conducted by Maurice Grau as impresario.

Pol Plançon, who leaves this country on April 24, and will spend three days at Paris with his family before going to London for the Summer season at Covent Garden, said yesterday that he would certainly return in 1898, if Mr. Grau should give opera. "I have given my promise to that effect," he said, "and may sign a contract before very long. Perhaps I shall be back in America this Winter also, for a concert tour."

Neither George G. Haven, President of the Opera House Company, nor William C. Whitney would commit himself yesterday as to what is to be done with the building this Winter.

"Nothing has been done about it, and nothing will be done until the meeting of the Directors on Tuesday," said Mr. Haven, "and I don't know what the result will be then."

Jean and Edouard de Reszke are taking a brief holiday in the country. They will sail for Europe on Wednesday, the day on which Mr. Grau leaves.

BONDS FOR THE NEW TOMBS.

Provision Made to Secure $460,000 to Begin Work.

The Board of Estimate, at its meeting yesterday, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $460,000 to begin the construction of the new Tombs building. The total cost of the building is estimated at nearly $1,000,000.

The request of Col. Waring for authority to purchase real estate for a stable in West Eighty-ninth Street was discussed. The board decided to give a public hearing to protesting property owners on May 3.

SOUTH AMERICAN VISITORS.

Coming on a Business Trip—Brooklyn Preparing to Entertain Them.

Delegates from about fifty Chambers of Commerce of Spanish America, who are intending to make a tour of this country and to discuss trade problems at many conferences with a view to promoting trade with the South American Republics, will be entertained in Brooklyn Saturday, June 12. Acting in conjunction with the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties, Mayor Wurster has appointed the following Committee of Entertainment:

Henry B. Haigh, Lowell M. Palmer, H. W. Bliss, Joseph Hinds, Thomas Adams, Jr., George W. Shiebler, Elijah Cabble, Henry D. Norris, Alexander F. Crichton, James Cochran, Charles M. Englis, O. J. Gude, Jacob F. Healey, Dr. C. N. Hoagland, S. A. Tisley, George W. Kenyon, W. J. Logan, William H. Miller, F. D. Mollenhauer, William H. Nichols, John H. Schumann, R. P. Rowe, Adolph E. Smylie, James Sweeney, John R. Thompson, W. A. A. Brown, Charles A. Schieren, William Berri, Charles A. Moore, W. J. Coombs, James T. Holle, James Bendernagle, George A. Price, H. F. Gunnison, Theodore B. Willis, Jacob G. Dettmer, William C. Bryant, Leonard R. Welles, R. B. Bainbridge, Thomas A. Eddy, William H. Baldwin, Jr., John S. McKeon.

Coles Estate Dispute.

Vice Chancellor Stevens gave a hearing yesterday in Jersey City to a suit for possession of thirty lots, worth $45,000, of the estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Coles. She died in this city in 1891, leaving an estate worth $3,000,000. The question is whether the lots have been improved. Mrs. Coles bequeathed her improved real estate to George Alexander, Nathaniel, and William Coles, and to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The unimproved property she willed to Charles, Joseph, Franklin, and Henry Coles and J. B. C., Caroline, Elizabeth, Gertrude, and Fannie Tappan. All the heirs live in New York. Buildings have been erected on the lots by lessees who own them. The hearing was not finished.

Out of Work She Killed Herself.

Mary Jordan, twenty-eight years old, killed herself yesterday by inhaling gas in her room, at 232 East Eighty-fourth Street, where she lived with her widowed mother. Mother and daughter have supported themselves for several years by their work in down-town stores. For the past month the daughter, Mary, had been out of employment, and had become despondent.

MRS. THEODORE TILTON DEAD.

Stricken with Paralysis Last Month, from Which She Never Fully Rallied—Once Blind, but Recovered.

Paralysis, on Tuesday evening, caused the death of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Pelton, in Pacific Street, Brooklyn. She had a paralytic stroke in March, but partially recovered until April 7, when she was again stricken and remained unconscious until her death. Her children were at her bedside when she died.

Mrs. Tilton was born in Brooklyn in 1835. Her maiden name was Richards. She has a brother, Joseph H. Richards, who is an advertising agent in this city. Mrs. Tilton's mother, some time after the death of her father, married former Judge M. B. Moore. Miss Richards and Theodore Tilton were married Oct. 2, 1855. She left two daughters and two sons. During the Beecher trial, which lasted from January until June, 1875, Mrs. Tilton was a prominent figure. After the trial Mrs. Tilton lived in strict seclusion. Her husband, Theodore Tilton, went to Paris, and still lives there, a member of the American colony.

In her seclusion Mrs. Tilton was the central figure in a small religious circle known as the Plymouth Brethren.

A few years ago she became blind, but, so bright and cheerful in disposition as she was, she accepted the calamity without a murmur of regret. A year ago her sight was restored after a delicate operation had been performed.

Mrs. Tilton led such a retired life that even her death was not known until yesterday. There is no crape on the door, the blinds are not drawn, and only very few persons in Brooklyn knew of her death.

The funeral services were held last evening at the Pacific Street home. Only a few friends invited by Mrs. Tilton's daughter were present. No others were admitted. Malachi Taylor, a preacher, but not a minister, conducted the services. A young woman, an intimate friend of Mrs. Tilton, sang a hymn. The interment will be this morning in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery, where several of Mrs. Tilton's children are buried.

PROF. G. E. HARDY DEAD.

A Fatal Result After an Operation for Appendicitis.

George E. Hardy, Professor of the English Language and Literature in the College of the City of New York, died at Roselle, N. J., yesterday morning.

On Friday he attended to his duties at the college as usual, but in the evening a cold developed, which was followed by an attack of appendicitis. On Monday an operation was performed, which appeared entirely successful, but yesterday morning peritonitis set in, and death ensued in a few hours. Word of his death was received at the college at 11 o'clock, and the institution was at once closed in respect to the memory of a highly esteemed teacher.

Prof. Hardy was born in this city thirty-eight years ago. He received his education in the public schools and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A short time afterward he received the degree of Master of Arts from St. Francis Xavier College. It was the intention of the same institution to bestow upon him the degree of LL. D. next June, for eminent services in the field of education. He began teaching in the public schools after his graduation, and in 1886 was made Principal of Graminar School No. 82 at Seventieth Street and First Avenue. At the same time he was elected President of the State Teachers' Association, and was the youngest man who ever filled either of the offices. He was also the youngest member of the college Faculty. In 1884 he was appointed to the Chair of English Language and Literature in the City College, to succeed Prof. Scott, who died in that year.

One of his books, "Five Hundred Books for the Young," has gone through several editions. He left unfinished two works, a "History of England" and a "History of English Literature," adapted for use in schools and colleges. He wrote numerous articles for various publications.

His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hardy, two sisters, and four brothers survive him. The funeral services will be held at St. Agnes's Church, on Forty-third Street, probably on Monday morning, and the interment will be in St. Raymond's Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Brann will officiate.

Funeral of Ella Cooper.

The funeral services of Ella Cooper, the artist, who died at 357 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Sunday, were held at the undertaking establishment of James A. Hoyt & Brother, Second Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, yesterday. The Rev. James Montgomery of the Trinity Methodist Church officiated. No one was present except the minister and the undertaker's assistants. Friends of the dead woman say they did not know of her poverty, and will erect a monument over her grave. A woman who claims to be the sister of the dead woman arrived at the undertaker's establishment after the services were over and the body was removed. She refused to divulge her name, and appeared not in the least affected.

WILLS OF THE MISSES BATES.

Sisters, Victims of Boston Explosion, Made Each Other Legatees.

BOSTON, April 15.—The wills of the Misses Bates of Arlington Street, who died as a result of the Tremont Street explosion March 4, were probated in the Suffolk Probate Court to-day by Judge Grant. Each sister names the other as one of her chief legatees. But as Miss Ann Matilda died March 4, and her sister, Miss Georgiana H., did not die until March 6, the latter's other legatees will receive one-third part of Miss Ann's estate, which is the proportion given by Miss Ann's will to Miss Georgiana.

The estate of Miss Georgiana is of the estimated value of $461,000, of which $460,000 is in New York City. The legatees and devisees of her will are three sisters, of whom Ann Matilda was one.

The estimated value of Miss Ann Matilda's estate is $192,500, of which $190,000 is real estate, also in New York City. Her will gives her estate in equal shares to her three sisters, Sarah R., Caroline, and Georgiana H.

TO UNIFY PRESBYTERIANISM.

Meeting in Chicago to Carry Out Plans of Glasgow Council.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Many distinguished Presbyterian ministers are in Chicago to consider methods of bringing various Presbyterian church organizations of the world into closer harmony.

These men are members of the Western section of the Executive Commission of the Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the world holding to the Presbyterian system. They are from many parts of the United States and Canada, and represent a variety of Presbyterian bodies. The Rev. Dr. William Caven, Principal of Knox College, Toronto, is the Chairman, and the Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is the American Secretary of this Western section.

The Executive Commission will try to carry out the plans laid down by the General Presbyterian Council that met in Glasgow last June. The object is to unify the different branches of Presbyterianism. There is to be no attempt to interfere with the autonomy of each body. The judicial and administrative work of each is distinct. An effort is being made to have the various bodies co-operate in home and foreign missionary work, Sunday school work, and other work common to all.

Missionary work in Brazil and Japan has been unified. Progress has been made toward consolidation in India, where a dozen different Presbyterian bodies are working individually. In many small places in America Presbyterian missions have been consolidated.

A Probable Death-Bed Marriage.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—A death-bed marriage took place in the South End this afternoon, John T. Hobbs, a well-known business man, and Mrs. Anna O. Pacey were lovers and drifted apart. Some years ago Mrs. Pacey became a widow, and Hobbs renewed his attentions. Mrs. Pacey has been ill several months, and a few days ago her life was despaired of. She expressed a desire for the marriage, and this afternoon was married to Hobbs.

LIEUT. PEARY'S NEW POST.

Ordered to Mare Island—His Projected Polar Expedition May Be Affected.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Navy Department is much exercised over an order to Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer, to leave the New York navy yard and go to Mare Island, California. Lieut. Peary's friends and persons actively interested in polar explorations are raising a fund in New York to defray the expense of another expedition to be conducted by Lieut. Peary into the far north.

It is asserted that the detachment of the officer from New York now will involve the enterprise in failure. The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks is said to hold that the New York Navy Yard, which now employs four civil engineers, can get along with three, wherefore it is proposed to send Lieut. Peary to Mare Island. On the other side are the scientists urging Secretary Long to allow the officer to remain in New York for a time, and then to go on leave of absence while conducting the polar expeditioin.

The foregoing dispatch was shown to Lieut. Peary last evening by a reporter from THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"It is true," said the explorer, "that I have been ordered to Mare Island. The order came several days ago. But as to the other matters in the dispatch, I have no knowledge."

Lieut. Peary refused to discuss further the efforts of his friends to keep him in Brooklyn, or his plans for the immediate future. But he said that the funds to send out his expedition were assured.

"I asked for $150,000, to equip an expedition for ten years," he said. "That sum is assured."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rev. Dr. A. C. Wedekind.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Wedekind, former pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Church, on Christopher Street, died recently, near Los Angeles, Cal., after a long illness.

Dr. Wedekind was born in Germany, June 16, 1824, and came to this country when very young. He located at York, Penn., and entered the preparatory department of the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, in 1841. He studied theology at the same institution, and was licensed for the ministry in 1848. In the same year he was made pastor of the Fayette charge.

He was pastor of Zion's Church, in Lebanon, Penn., from 1849 to 1862; St. John's Church, Lancaster, Penn., from 1862 to 1865; St. James's Church, New York, from 1865 to 1879, and St. John's Church, his last charge, from 1879 to August, 1891. He was Trustee of the Pennsylvania College since 1856, Director of the American Tract Society since 1869, of the American and Foreign Christian Union since 1867, Corresponding Secretary of the General Synod of the Foreign Missions Board for eight years, and President of the Eastern Pennsylvania and New York and New Jersey Synods.

Dr. Wedekind was married to Evyleen A. Ralguel of Lancaster, Penn., in 1859. Two of his sons are in the United States Navy, one as surgeon and the other as engineer, and the remainder of the children, together with his wife, live at Los Angeles, whither the doctor had gone in search of health, having been compelled to relinquish his pulpit because of an organic disease of the brain, which ultimately caused his death.

Joseph E. Fraenkel.

Joseph E. Fraenkel died on Tuesday at the home of his father-in-law, former Coroner Adolph Kessler, 906 Park Avenue. He was taken ill with pneumonia six weeks ago, and never rallied.

Mr. Fraenkel was born in Germany forty-one years ago, and came to this country in 1881. He was a graduate of Heidelberg and other German universities, and was a member of the German Scientific Society of this city. He delivered several lectures on financial matters before that body, treating especially the currency question. He wrote for the local press, and contributed articles on finance to The Nation.

He was the author of a pamphlet on the silver question, which was published in Hanover, Germany, and widely circulated in Europe. He devoted much time to scientific pursuits, especially to the study of mineralogy and kindred branches. He was largely interested in gold mines in Colorado and Utah, and spent much time in the West. A widow and two children survive him. His parents reside in Bamberg, Germany, and he was accustomed to visit them, with his family, at regular intervals. The funeral was held yesterday morning. The burial was in Salem Fields Cemetery.

Dr. Andrew Otterson.

Dr. Andrew Otterson, an old-time Brooklyn physician, died suddenly Wednesday evening at his home, 97 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, of heart disease. He had been ill for several days, and appeared to be in a fair way of recovering, when he was stricken.

Dr. Otterson was born seventy-five years ago, in Montgomery County, N. Y. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1844, and removed to Brooklyn, where he practiced without intermission until his death. In 1874 he was appointed Health Commissioner, and was reappointed in 1878 and again in 1882.

Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the house, and will be conducted by the Rev. Douglass Adam, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, on the Heights, of which Dr. Otterson was a member. The burial will be in Greenwood.

John L. Mandeville.

John L. Mandeville, who had been a builder in this city for forty-five years, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 331 West Twenty-ninth Street. He was born at Pompton Plains, N. J., sixty-seven years ago, but came to this city when a young man of twenty. His wife, who died several years ago, was Miss Emeline Poyer of this city. Three daughters survive him, one of whom is Mrs. Alexander D. Marks of Brooklyn. The funeral will take place from the residence Sunday afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES BILL, aged fifty-six years, a well-known retired publisher and capitalist of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday in Lithia Springs, Ga.

Capt. CARTER, said to be a brother of Senator Thomas Carter of Montana, is dead at Grand Forks, B. C. He leaves mining property valued at $800,000.

IRA STOCKWELL, a wealthy lumberman, died in Lyons, Iowa, yesterday of paralysis, aged seventy-seven years. He had large holdings in the lumber business in Iowa and in Texas.

D. B. MCNEIL died in Auburn, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. McNeil

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON,
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS & BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT.
BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
Metropolitan West-Side Elevated
Railroad Company (of Chicago.)

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated January 30, 1897, holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 53 State Street, Boston, or the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Ills., under an agreement dated January 30, 1897.

Dated New York, March 24, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
5% BONDS
OF THE
Columbus, Hocking Valley and
Toledo Railway Company.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1897.

Holders of over a majority of the above-described bonds having deposited same pursuant to our notice of February 25, 1897, all other holders of such bonds who desire to deposit same are notified to make such deposit with us on or before April 30, 1897.

Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may prescribe.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Union Pacific Railway Co.
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1897.

Holders of over a majority of the above described notes having deposited same under the terms of the agreement of February 15, 1897, all other holders of such notes who desire to become parties to said agreement are notified to deposit their notes with us not later than April 30, 1897.

Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may prescribe.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New York, Feb. 18, 1897.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

35	1444	1675	2130	2355	2709	2924
51	1458	1726	2169	2398	2710	2928
253	1523	1751	2179	2427	2718	2929
298	1563	1766	2191	2432	2721	3024
324	1565	1785	2193	2437	2730	3041
397	1583	1834	2199	2446	2754	3046
416	1594	1876	2221	2466	2761	3126
491	1599	1885	2222	2568	2777	3167
1305	1602	1896	2225	2581	2829	3177
1308	1606	1943	2283	2615	2837	3185
1327	1628	1995	2324	2673	2858	3201
1381	1665	1998	2350	2686	2879	3212
1420						

as the numbers of the eighty-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1878, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

NOTICE.

The City of Austin, Texas, desires to purchase for the Sinking Fund Twenty Thousand Dollars of its Outstanding Bonds. Bids for same will be opened at twelve o'clock, Monday April 19th, 1897.

All bids to be addressed to
LEWIS HANCOCK, Mayor,
Austin, Texas.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and weak.

Professional traders had things all their own way yesterday. The market was devoid of interesting features. The tone throughout the day was weak, and quotations were decidedly irregular.

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Trading was limited, transactions aggregating less than 150,000 shares. A telling illustration of the apathy in the general market is shown by Sugar and Chicago Gas, the two leaders in point of activity. Both stocks fluctuated all day within one point. The rest of the market was even duller.

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Apart from the news of fighting abroad, there was nothing to influence prices one way or the other. When rumors came of Greek victories on the Turkish frontier, however, and when this news was followed by selling by almost all the foreign houses, there developed the only substantial activity during the day. Bear traders, however, did not seem to take advantage of the foreign selling. Arbitrage houses were about the only active sellers on the floor.

***

Much interest centred in Chicago Gas. The threats upon the part of Illinois politicians to reduce the price of gas in Chicago and the prospect of obtaining permission from the Legislature to consolidate legally were the chief topics of conversation regarding Chicago Gas. Chicago sold moderately of the stock during the day, but the New York bulls were able to keep the price of the stock firm without much apparent effort.

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In the latter part of the day, when the foreign houses became conspicuous as sellers, almost all of the international stocks declined. Louisville and Nashville was more affected than were the others, closing at a net decline of 1¼ points.

***

Among the noticeable features in the day, as shown by the net changes, there was a drop of 7¾ points in New York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred on the selling of a single 100 shares and the extreme weakness of Bay State Gas, which seemed to be under pressure all day, closing with 1½ points net decline. Throughout the list fractional declines were the rule.

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Government bonds were unchanged. There was a sale of $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅜.

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In State securities, $5,000 Virginia (Riddleberger) bonds sold at 75.

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On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Standard Consolidated sold at 1.70. On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .08, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 300 Chrysolite at .12, 100 Horn Silver at 1.55, seller 60, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .26.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Minn. Iron.....1¼ | St. P. M. & M.....½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. J. Central	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Bay State Gas	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	¾	Nor. Pacific	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Nor. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. P. & Omaha	½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Louis. & Nash.	1¼		
Missouri Pacific	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann. Arbor 1st.....1 | Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s.....1
At. & Pac. 4s, t. r...1½ |
Cent. of N. J. gen..1 |

Bonds Declined.

Nor. Pac. gen. 3s....1 | Norf. & West. con..1
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st..1½ |

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $89,026,074; balances, $6,425,900; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $944,177.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86⅛@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.87⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—Discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

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There was a further weakness in the call money market yesterday. One and one-quarter per cent. was the rate on some of the early loans, later ones, however, being made as high as 1¾ per cent. Both bankers and brokers seem to have little hope of any improvement in rates. And many of the banks who are still holding to the old 2 per cent. rate are considering the advisability of offering money at 1¾, or even 1½ per cent. In the time department there continues to be a moderate inquiry, but the supply, if anything, seems to be increasing. One trust company officer yesterday said that it would not surprise him to see the current rate for sixty-day money decline to 1¾ per cent. There is a fair volume of business in commercial paper, good names constantly coming into the market, though to no great extent. Rates continue unchanged.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 102½; St. Paul, ⅜, to 74⅝; Reading, ¼, to 9½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 46⅜, and Atchison, ¼, to 10¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 50½, Erie at 12⅜ do first preferred at 29½, and Illinois Central at 94. British consols declined ⅛, to 111⅛, for money, and 112 for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Total reserve decreased £2,223,000; circulation increased £224,000; bullion decreased £1,998,719; "other" securities decreased £527,000; "other" deposits decreased £2,547,000; public deposits decreased £180,000; note reserve decreased £2,274,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 52.31 per cent., now stands at 50.75 per cent., as compared with an advance from 59.17 per cent. to 59.89 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent. The bank gained on balance, £5,000 bullion.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 47c and exchange on London 25f. 13c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Notes in circulation increased 46,075,000f; Treasury accounts current decreased, 19,315,000f; gold on hand decreased, 2,400,000f; bills and discounts increased, 6,975,000f; silver on hand decreased, 3,375,000f.

AS EUROPE SEES US.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, head of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., returned to this city yesterday from a short stay in Europe, arriving on the Teutonic. When asked last night by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES as to financial matters abroad and as to the foreign opinion of the financial situation in the United States, Mr. Schiff made the following interesting remarks:

"There is great accumulation of idle capital in Europe, and their capitalists hardly know what to invest in. They have had their lesson, and a very costly one, in South African and other mining enterprises. All Government and other prime securities are selling at what are almost prohibitory prices, and there are practically no European securities for the investor, except those of industrial companies, which seem to be shooting up like mushrooms.

"Had Europe the least confidence in our affairs, which it has not, capital would be flowing this way almost in torrents. As it is, the European investor has fears regarding the stability of our currency, of our railroad situation, and of our politics. Still it is evident that our affairs are keenly watched, and that with the first return of prosperity considerable demand for the best American railroad bonds and municipal securities is almost certain to set in.

"In England the criticism passed upon the manner in which the arbitration treaty has been torn to pieces in the Senate is very severe. But the matter is discussed without bitterness. No one in Great Britain believes that it matters much whether or not an actual arbitration treaty exists between the two countries, for every one feels that a situation in which a resort to arms should become necessary is hardly within the bounds of possibility.

"European politics are very much mixed, and the tension appears to be great. The best opinion is that actual war between Turkey and Greece may break out at any moment, but that the concert of the great European powers will be maintained. Yet, with the great distrust of one another which undoubtedly exists among the powers, a sentiment prevails that it is not impossible for them to be thrown into the struggle.

"There is a feeling of lethargy in all European financial centres such as has not been seen for many years. And it is not too much to say that all financial business has almost come to a standstill, though commercial and industrial interests appear to be prosperous, especially in Germany.

"The idea that there is the slightest possibility of any international agreement for the coinage of silver is ridiculed.

"Much confidence is expressed in the abilities of Secretary Gage and his desire to bring order into our National finances. And especially is it believed that he will go as far as possible for him to do to firmly establish the gold standard and to remove at least some of the evils of our present currency system.

"Naturally the nations of Europe, and particularly England, do not like our proposed tariff legislation. And the belief is freely expressed that the West will decline, as they put it, to pay tribute for any length of time to the East, in the shape of high protective duties. But, for all that, there is a very general desire that our tariff question be settled promptly in one way or another, so that international commercial intercourse shall know positively what it has to deal with, and shape itself accordingly.

"There is absolutely no talk of retaliation."

AS TO WHEAT AND COTTON.

The following views as to the position and outlook in the wheat market were yesterday expressed to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES by a member of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell of the Produce Exchange:

"The market has an upward trend. Stocks are dissolving, and the statistical position was never so strong. The market has had eliminated the weakness incidental to long interest. It is in better shape now to go up.

"The war feature has so far been to our detriment, as the accumulations in Black Sea ports are being pretty freely offered to the buying countries, such as England, in order that the stock may be gotten out. If Russia were to become a party to the trouble in the East all this Southern Russia and Black Sea wheat would be locked up. In the present state of affairs merchants will deem it wise policy to get rid of accumulations. America's opportunity would come were an embargo placed on these stocks. But before that is the weak feature. Accumulations in the Black Sea ports amount to 15,000,000 bushels.

"Stocks have been allowed to run down so low in England, and the quantity on passage is so far reduced, that they have now been obliged to buy. They held off as long as possible, in expectation of a large crop here, but this has been disappointed by the crop outlook. The buyers are now more willing to go in and do business than to wait.

"The failure of wheat in the Southern Hemisphere is quite a factor. Australia and Argentina have practical failures and cannot come in until next January. European crop prospects are not very brilliant, and the crop of France is more or less impaired.

"Until lately the sentiment among the speculative crowd had been bad, but it has now changed, and the feeling now is of a bullish character. The opening of the lakes is permitting accumulations in the West to move, and the commercial visible supply is likely to undergo large reductions week after week. Home work and seeding must have the effect of abridging the sales of the farmers.

"In all sales markets cash wheat is at premium over futures. So far as future prices are concerned, sellers will find it better to operate now than to delay. While buying in the Winter wheat markets has been at a very large premium in cash wheat over future contracts, still they have not attracted enough wheat to furnish what is needed to destroy the cash premium."

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William V. King, Vice President of the New York Cotton Exchange, says of the cotton market and the new crop:

"The cotton market reflects the general condition of trade, and in the absence of speculation has narrowed down to the question of supply and demand. Statistically, the position is one of growing strength under a diminishing crop movement. Unfortunately, this strength is handicapped by apprehensions of war abroad and protracted tariff legislation at home, either of which is quite sufficient to give the "quietus" to the present attenuated condition of business. We may, therefore, be compelled to await the development of the new crop before witnessing any material change in values.

"The situation of the cotton area affected by floods continues one of apprehension lest possibly further damage ensue. Should the waters recede, most, if not all, of this area can be utilized and planted prior to about June 1. There is sufficient time, therefore, with seasonable conditions thereafter, to secure a half million bales, which is probably a full estimate of the yield of the present flooded area.

"Compared with last year, I believe the new crop outlook in Texas is decidedly quite as advanced; in the remaining States it is backward. Seasonable weather would improve the outlook.

"A hint—late-planted crops have in the past proved full-yielding ones."

A CRIPPLE CREEK FEATURE.

The new finds of ore on Beacon Hill, in the Cripple Creek district, are attracting much attention. This, together with the phenomenal output of $1,250,000 from that section during the month of March, is causing much hilarity among New York representatives of Colorado mining interests, and they are talking "bonanzas" and various other mining-boom terms. Into the side of Beacon Hill there has been cut to the extent of 920 feet the Cripple Creek tunnel, which now promises to overcome what has hitherto been the most annoying feature of Cripple Creek deep mining, "wet shafts."

A TOBACCO TRUST CHILL.

Some indications appear of more liveliness in the war between the Tobacco Trust and some of its competitors. Cuts in prices to wholesalers were made yesterday. Apropos of the trade situation, The New York News Bureau issued the following bulletin in Wall Street yesterday:

The feeling among the friends of the American Tobacco Company is not as buoyant as it might be. The action of the Iowa Grocers' Association, in practically "boycotting" the goods of that company, has given them a "chill." It is reported to-day that the Grocers' Association in Kansas is about to follow the example of the Iowa people, and the fear is growing that other associations and interests, especially in the West, may adopt similar measures. In some of those States, the so-called Trust has never been popular, and all that was wanted was an opportunity to strike it a blow. It may be depended on that outside tobacco interests will do all they can to foment the feeling and to encourage drastic measures against their powerful competitor. Tobacco people here are living in nopes that the company may take some step to turn the tide now so strongly set against it.

BROOKLYN TRANSIT EARNINGS.

The reports of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system for the quarter ending March 31, 1897, were sent to the State Railroad Commissioners at Albany yesterday. An abstract of the reports is as follows:

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD COMPANY FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31.

	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings from operation	$959,703.89	$13,450.21
Operating expenses (exclusive of taxes)	644,947.74	9,565.97
Net earnings from operation	314,755.65	3,884.24
Income from other sources	59,426.34	2,068.31
Gross income from all sources	374,181.99	5,952.55
Fixed charges and taxes	449,343.11	*47,867.66
Net income from all sources, deficit	75,161.12	*53,820.21
Per cent. of operating cost (exclusive of taxes)	67.20	.07
Per cent. of operating cost (inclusive of taxes)	68.81	*5.79

*Decrease.

BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY & SUBURBAN R. R. CO., FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31:

	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings from operation	$154,927.06	$10,020.68
Operating expenses (exclusive of taxes)	107,419.34	8,698.37
Net earnings from operation	47,507.72	1,322.31
Income from other sources	2,342.09	592.25
Gross income from all sources	49,849.81	1,914.56
Fixed charges and taxes	90,301.70	2,142.95
Net income from all sources, deficit	40,451.89	228.39
Per cent. operating cost, (exclusive of taxes)	69.07	.94
Per cent. operating cost, (inclusive of taxes)	73.53	1.30

For the first nine months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1896, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company shows an increase in gross earnings over the previous year of $101,000, and in net of $61,800. The company has a surplus of $5,084, as against a deficit of $177,599 at the end of March, 1896.

For the same period the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban shows an increase in gross of $41,800, and in net of $34,400. The company's deficit shows a decrease of $14,684.

SILENT ON THE CHARGES.

Ex-Controller Myers Refuses to Discuss Action of the Stock Exchange Governors.

Ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers declined yesterday to talk about the charges entertained by the Governors of the Stock Exchange against Charles Neukirch, Exchange member of Theodore Myers & Co. of 32 New Street, or of the affairs of this firm. Mr. Myers is not a member of the firm, but is often in its offices and regarded as identified with its interests. Street talk is that he receives a large salary for the use of his name.

The firm is composed of Mr. Neukirch and Mr. Myers's nephew, E. H. Myers. The latter would not liscuss yesterday his firm's relations with his uncle or the charges against his partner, but he declared that all the transactions of the firm for the E. S. Dean Company were legitimate.

Mr. Neukirch will, on April 28, be confronted with the evidence against him, and be afforded ample opportunity for explanation and defense. In the opinion of many members of the Exchange, the Governors will, on the day of trial, question several other members of the Exchange in regard to dealings with the E. S. Dean Company, and others who were in the same class of speculation.

With the May election for officers and Governors in view, the present Governing Committee is not likely to be idle in regard to "bucket shops," as their extinction or relegation to less harmful activity is the chief issue of the Exchange's campaign.

Samuel Kellar of the firm of Samuel Kellar & Co., at 40 Exchange Place, against whom fraud orders were recently issued, was in Washington yesterday, where, it is said, he sought to have the postal officials let up on him. The E. S. Dean offices, at 35 Broadway, are again in the hands of the Sheriff, this time at the instance of Frederick E. Turner, who yesterday obtained an attachment for $2,523.50. Turner claims to have been the general manager of the company's offices at Cincinnati and elsewhere. It developed also that the defunct firm has money on deposit in the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, 29 Wall Street, but how much could not be ascertained. It was admitted that the first Sheriff's attachment, executed in favor of T. B. Thompson, was made good by a check on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, and it is not unlikely that the Turner attachment may be vacated in the same way.

Lack of Quorum Saved a Broker.

Had there been a quorum of the Board of Directors for a special meeting of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange last evening, a member of the Exchange would have been tried and expelled. The accused member's name was not made public. The charges were conduct detrimental to the welfare of the Exchange. The specific charge was that in a transaction with a customer he named a price for a security and transacted the business at another price. The broker is one of those against whom the Post Office Department has recently issued "fraud orders."

William G. Loew Elected.

William G. Loew, who is with W. H. Goadby & Co. of 24 Broad Street, was yesterday elected to membership in the Stock Exchange. He takes the seat of J. Lee Humfreville.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	335	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	173	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Mechanics & Trad's	125
Butchers & Drovers	125	Mercantile	165
Central National	160	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex	114
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	156
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	230
Commerce	200	New York County	700
Continental	133	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River	135	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	250
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	210
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	170
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	1000	State of New York	134
Hudson River	155	Third National	90
Importers & Traders	525	Tradesmen's	98
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manu'rs'	300	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114
Manhattan	220		

There was a sale of one share of State of New York at 115.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the Homestake Mining Company has declared Dividend No. 225 of 25 cents per share, ($1,250,) making $6,212,500 paid in dividends to date, payable April 25, at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close April 20.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	179	181
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	¼	½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	73	78
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	179
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	290	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	67
Kings County Traction	36	37½
New Orleans Traction common	4½	6
New Orleans Traction pf.	20	23
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	110	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	150	175
Third Avenue Railroad	157½	159
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	102	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	91	92½

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	69	70
Hoboken Ferry 5s	99	101
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	50	55
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	60	66
Union Ferry stock	63	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92½	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	73	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	77	82
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	104
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	211	212
Grand Rapids Gas stock	62	66
Mutual Gas Company of New York	245	255
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	55	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	92	94
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consl.	100	101
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	93½	94¼
Standard Gas, New York pf.	114	115
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	67
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94	96

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	31
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramp Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	50
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company 6s	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	7
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	291	292
Trenton Pottery	9	12
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	12	14
Wagner Car Company	155	157
Worthington Pump pf.	80	83

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	6	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	5	10
Madison Square Garden 2d	55	65
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	45	46½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	132	136
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	4
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co.	98½	98¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15	16
Trow Directory pf.	34	37

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@62½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 7-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,153,265
Exports in same period	1,075,156
Net imports	$78,109
Net imports, 1896	3,839,831
Net exports, 1895	17,228,750
Net exports, 1894	8,528,616
Net exports, 1893	36,746,904

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The local market ruled intensely dull and uninteresting throughout the day. Reading was the only active feature on New York arbitrage dealings. The Traction stocks were comparatively neglected. There was some demand for Baltimore Traction, principally for Baltimore account. The industrials were steady. The close was quiet without noteworthy feature. Closing quotations:

Lehigh Valley	23¾	24¼
N. P. com., t. c.	11¾	12
N. P. pf., t. c.	34¼	34½
Pennsylvania	52⅝	53
Reading t. c.	9⅛	9 3-16
Reading 1st pf., t. c.	20	20¼
Reading 2d pf., t. c.	11 15-16	12
Philadelphia Traction	70⅜	70¾
Union Traction	10⅝	10⅞
Elec. & Peo. 4s	71⅝	71¾
Reading Co. gen. 4s	80	80¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Under the prevailing impression that the Humphrey bills will pass at Springfield, cable stocks have been strong all week, and to-day West Chicago, which had been holding steady around 103@103½, advanced rapidly to 104, then to 104½. At noon the stock was selling at 105. There was a slight decline, but a strong close at 104⅝. North Chicago, which sold down to 218 yesterday, advanced from an opening at 219½, to 221, and from there to 223 at the close, having touched 224. There was very little stock for sale, and the sentiment at the noon hour was favorable to a more healthy condition of affairs all around. Biscuit opened at 44½ and advanced at noon to 45, and closed strong at 45, after touching 45½. Chicago City Railway sold at 220 and 224 for a few shares. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	24¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Company	62
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	8
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	33
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	33⅜
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	50
Chicago City Railway	222
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	143
Lake Street Elevated	13½
Int. Packing Company	45
Int. Packing Company pf.	45
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	34½
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	45
New York Biscuit Company	45
North Chicago Street Railroad	223
Street's W. S. Car Line	14
West Chicago Street Railroad	104½
Lake Street Elevated tr. ctfs.	12

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 15.—Beyond continued, though lessened, interest in Bell Telephone rights the Boston market showed little feature. These fell 10 cents to 32½ cents, gained to 45 cents, and settled at 40 cents in the afternoon, stock holding at 224.

Butte and Boston's fourth and last $2.50 installment of the $10 assessment was payable to-day, and was added to the price of the stock, which lost ⅝, to 17⅝, thence rising sharply to 18⅜.

Montana lost ⅝, to 119½, rallying to 120; Quincy was off 3, at 101; Pioneer gold lost ¼, to 5¼. Home railway shares were firm. Fitchburg preferred gained ½, to 92½ on round lots. Bay State Gas became an object of some interest, losing ⅛, to 4½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, April 15, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	150	77	Adams Express	148	148½	148	148½	.....
10¼	11	100	American Cotton Oil	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	.....
111½	113½	10	American Express	111⅜	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	.....
11¼	11⅝	650	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
111⅜	111¾	23,946	American Sugar Refs.	112¼	112½	111⅝	111¾	— ⅛
102½	103	173	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103	103	103	103	.....
87	88	60	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	88	.....
72	72¼	1,485	Am. Tobacco, ex div.	72⅜	72⅜	71⅞	72	— ⅜
21	24	115	Ann Arbor pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
9¾	10⅛	1,100	At., T. & S. F.	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ¼
18½	18⅝	4,045	At., T. & S. F. pf.	19⅛	19¼	18¼	18½	— ⅛
13	13¼	300	Baltimore & Ohio	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ¼
5⅞	6¼	5,640	Bay State Gas	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
103¼	104¾	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	105½	103½	103½	103¾	— ⅛
16¾	17	320	Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
71½	71⅝	16,030	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71⅝	72½	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅜
81⅞	82	23,810	Chicago Gas	82	82⅝	81⅝	82	+ ⅜
72⅜	72⅝	9,440	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72⅝	73	72⅜	72½	— ⅛
181½	182¾	49	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	182¾	182¾	182¼	182¾	.....
103⅞	104	2,790	Chicago & Northw	104½	104½	103¾	103¾	— ¼
62⅜	62½	1,838	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	62⅞	63⅛	62	62⅜	— ⅛
28½	29½	2,090	C., C., C. & St. Louis	29	29	29	29	— ½
2¾	2⅞	1,510	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3¼	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	—1
160	161½	155	Consolidated Gas Co.	161	161	161	161	+ ¼
103¼	103⅞	1,335	Delaware & Hudson	104	104¼	103	103¼	— ⅜
7	8	200	Des Moines & Ft. D.	7	7	7	7	— ¼
105	106½	15	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	.....
12	12½	50	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
27	29	100	Erie 1st pf.	29	29	29	29	— ½
31	31¼	400	General Electric	31	31	30⅝	31	.....
92	93	220	Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	.....
32⅞	34⅜	173	Illinois Steel Co	33	33	33	33	.....
5⅝	6½	100	Iowa Central	6	6	6	6	— ½
22½	23½	500	Laclede Gas	23	23	23	23	.....
164	166	314	Lake Shore	165½	165½	165	165	—1
44	44¼	10,110	Louisville & Nashville.	45⅝	45½	43¾	44¼	— ⅛
84½	84⅝	1,000	Manhattan Con.	85	85	84⅝	84½	— ⅜
40		100	Minnesota Iron	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+1¼
10⅜	11¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	.....
26½	27	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27	27	26½	26¾	— ⅛
14¾	15	125	Missouri Pacific	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
22½	23	155	National Lead Co.	22¼	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
90¾	92	125	National Lead Co. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
8	20	150	National Starch 2d pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	—16½
77	77¼	3,781	N. J. Central, ex div.	77¼	77⅝	76⅞	77⅛	— ⅜
99¾	100	6,968	New York Central	100⅜	100⅜	99¾	99⅞	— ⅜
11¼	13	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12	12	12	12	.....
67½	70	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	—7⅝
27	29	15	N. Y., Ont. & W.	29	29	29	29	.....
24	26	75	Norfolk & Western pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	.....
3¾	4	100	North American	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	12¼	1,585	Northern Pacific 1st	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	34½	8,089	Northern Pacific pf.	35	35⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	27	400	Pacific Mail	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
159	160	310	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	161	161¾	159	159¼	+ ¼
176	180	10	Rens. & Sar.	182	182	180¼	180¼	— ¾
18¾	18¾	7,540	Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
40¼	40¼	2,715	Reading 1st pf.	40	40¼	40	40¼	— ⅛
23¼	24	114	Reading 2d pf.	24¼	24¼	23½	23½	.....
37½	39	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	.....
12	13½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13	13	12	12⅜	— ⅛
114	117	110	S. P., M. & M., ex div.	115	115	115	115	+ ½
58½	59	330	St. Paul & Omaha	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼	— ½
14	14¼	250	Southern Pacific	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
7½	7⅝	730	Southern Railway	8	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
25⅜	25⅝	940	Southern Railway pf.	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	100	Standard R. & T.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	23⅜	2,850	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23	23	21⅞	22½	— ⅛
8	8½	350	Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	5¼	500	Union Pacific	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
40	45	10	United States Express.	40	40	40	40	.....
54½	54¾	1,922	U. S. Leather pf.	55	55¼	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
14½	15½	400	United States Rubber.	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ½
11⅜	12	300	Wabash pf.	12	12	12	12	.....
80⅜	80⅞	2,638	Western Union Tel.	80½	80⅝	80⅛	80⅜	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	725	Wheeling & Lake Erie	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
2½	3	110	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Sales.....		153,452						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s 4,000	114	Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 5,000	100⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000	77½	Fort Worth & D C 1st 1,000	78
2,000	78	Gal., Har. & San An. Mex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	80¼
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s 8,000	80¼	6,000	80¾
38,000	80	5,000	90
Adjustment 4s 5,000	44	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 3,000	114⅜
1,000	43⅞	H & Tex cen G M 4s 1,000	66¾
7,000	43½	10,000	66⅜
Atlantic & Pac Gtd 4s, Ctfs of Deposit 1,000	51	Kansas Pacific 6s, Denver Division, Assented 10,000	116¾
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 15,000	78	Keokuk & D M 1st 1,000	102½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr 5s 5,000	76	Small Bonds 2,600	100
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 24,000	112	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 8,000	97
Canada Southern 1st Gtd 11,000	110¼	13,000	97½
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc 8,000	10⅜	Lake Erie & W 1st 5s 5,000	117
Cent of N J Gen 5s 1,000	109½	L, S & M So 1st Coup 10,000c	113
1,000	110	L, S & M So 2d Coup 6,000	123¼
Registered 1,000	106½	Long Dock 6s 5,000	134
1,000	106¼	Louisville & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s 4,000	117⅜
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 2,000	102¼	Unified Gold 4s 5,000	79¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000	111½	5,000	80
Ches & O Gen 4½s 3,000	73¾	Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 4,000	113½
2,000	73⅞	Mil & St Paul, Chic & Pac 6s 7,000	120
2,000	73⅝	Iowa & Minn Div 15,000	132
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 2,000	118¼	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 2,000c	101½
Chic, B & Q Deb 6s 4,000	101	6,000	101½
C & East Ill Cons 1,000	124⅝	1,000	101¾
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 5,000	100¼	Mil & St P 8s 1st 1,000	105½
Chic & East Ill 1st 2,000	114	Minn & St L Con 5s 5,000	103
2,000	115	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 1,000	83
Chic, G L & C Co 1st 2,000	97½	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 7,000	70
Chicago & Mil 1st 1,000	105	5,000	69¾
Chic & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co Certfs 1,000	42½	5,000	56¼
6,000	42⅝	5,000	56¼
9,000	42¼	5,000	56⅜
1,000	42⅛	5,000	56½
5,000	42½	5,000	56⅜
Chicago & Northwestern Registered Gold 7s 5,000	119	9,000	56½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000	104⅞	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 5,000	66¼
Registered 5,000	103	Nat Starch M Co 1st 1,000	102
Chic, St L & Pitts 1st 1,000	112¾	N Y Central 1st Coup 2,000	121¾
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 4,000	102	19,000	121⅞
Clev C, Chic & St L, Cairo Div 1st 1,000	100½	N Y Central Deb 5s 2,000	113¾
Clev., L. & W. pf. 40	89	Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s 6,000	53½
Cin, Wab & M Div 4s 10,000	89½	19,500	53½
St Louis Div 4s 1,000	96	16,000	53¾
Colorado Midland 4s, Trust Co Certfs 3,000	52¼	8,000	53¼
Delaware & Hudson 1st, Penn Division 1,000	143	5,000	53
Denv & Rio Grande 4s 2,000	88	10,000	52½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s 2,000	109½	5,000	52¾
5,000	109½	Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s 1,000	86⅜
Dul, S Shore & A 5s 1,000	100⅜	2,000	86½
		2,000	86¼
		Registered 30,000	86
		15,000	86¼
		Registered 2,000	85⅝
		Nor Pac Terminal 1st 1,000	80
		Trust Co Certfs 1,000	32½
		N Y, Chic & St L 4s 5,000	104⅝
		Norfolk & W Ry Con 4s 3,000	69
		Ohio & Mississippi 1st, Springfield Div 3,000	105
		Oreg S L & U N Con, Trust Co Certfs 5,000	75½
		Penn Gen Gtd 4½s 2,000s20f	111¾
		Penn Co's 4½ Reg 1,000	110
		People's G & C Chic, 1st Cons 6s 7,000	103
		Phil & Rdg Gen 4s, Trust Co Certfs, Assented 12,000	80
		Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A 4,000	108
		Pitts & Western 1st 2,000	71¾
		Rio Grande Western 1st 5,000s10f	72¾
		St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000	70
		St L & Iron Mountain 1st Ext 5s 2,000c	101¼
		10,000	101½
		St L & Iron Mount 2d 5,000	103¼
		St Paul, Minn & Man Consolidated 6s, Reduced to 4½s 10,000	106¼
		5,000	106⅜
		10,000	106¼
		St Paul, Minn & Man, Montana Ext 4s 5,000	92½
		St P & Sioux City 1st 2,000	129¼
		San, A & Ar Pass 4s 9,000	57½
		So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000	93⅜
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000	89
		Standard R & T Inc 2,000	18
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s 4,000	88½
		Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs 7,000	70
		5,000	69¾
		Union Elev 1st 6s 20,000	77⅝
		11,000	77⅞
		Ulster & Del 1st 5s 2,000	98
		Union Pacific 1st, '99, Trust Co Certfs, Ex Matured Coups 1,000	102
		U S Leather Co 6s 2,000	113¾
		Virginia Midland G M, Guarantee Stamped 2,000	101⅝
		Wabash 1st 5s 6,000	53⅛
		19,500	53½
		16,000	53⅜
		8,000	53¼
		5,000	53
		10,000	52½
		5,000	52¾
		Wabash Deb, Series B 1,000	18½
		West Shore Gtd 4s 10,000	108
		2,000	107⅞
		Registered 1,000	107
		1,000	107¼
		Wheeling & L E 1st 3,000	91¼
		Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs 1,000	32½

Total sales..... $799,100

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	.....	96½	Del., L. & W	150½		152	National Starch	...	6
4s, r., 1907	.....	111	111½	Den. & R. G	...	9¼	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	52½	60
4s, c., 1907	.....	112½	113	Den. & R. G. pf	...	37	38¼	New Cent. Coal	...	4	6
4s, r., 1925	xl	.....	123¾	123⅞	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	80	New England	...	8	8½
4s, c., 1925	.....	124¼	124⅝	D., S. S. & A	...	2	3½	N. Y. & N. H	...	171	173
5s, r., 1904	xl	.....	113¾	113⅞	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	9	N Y., O. & W	...	13	13⅝
5s, c., 1904	.....	114	114⅛	E. E. Ill. of Bkln.	101	103	N. Y., S. & W	...	7⅜	7¾
Currency 6s, 1898	104	104½	Erie 2d pf.	.....	...	60	70	Norfolk So	...	60	70
Currency 6s, 1899	107	⅛	Eighth Avenue	.....	...	35	50	Nor. & West	...	9½	10⅝
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	⅜	Erie Tel. & Tel	...	93¼	94	Ohio Southern	...	...	5	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	½	Ev. & T. H.	.....	...	23	30	Ont. Mining	...	5¼	10
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	...	37	43	Oregon R. & N.	...	10	20
Alb. & Sus.	.....	175	...	Flint & P. M.	...	9	10½	Ore. R. & N. pf.	42	43
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	60	Flint & P. M. pf.	...	30	40	Ore. S. L. w. i.	...	11	12
Am. Coal	.....	100	115	Gt. Nor. pf.	.....	119	123	Penn. Coal	.....	325	...
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	57	57½	G. B. & West	...	25	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	...	...	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	31¼	32¼	G. B. & W., Deb.	...	...	...	Peo. & Eastern	...	8	8
Am. Tobacco pf.	.....	104	...	A	.....	35	50	P., C., C. & St. L.	113	113½
Ann Arbor	.....	8	10½	G. B. & W., Deb.	...	...	...	P., C., C. & St. L.	...	...	...
Atlantic & Pacific	..	...	⅛	B	.....	4	5	pf	.....	...	46	50
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	.....	1	3	Harlem	.....	304	310	P., Ft. W. & C	...	162	170
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Homestake	.....	35	40	Quicksilver	.....	1⅝	...	2½
Brooklyn R. T.	.....	20	21	Iowa Central pf.	20	25	Quicksilver pf.	.....	...	...	10
Brunswick Co.	.....	⅛	...	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	50	Rio G. W. pf.	.....	30	...	35½
Buff., R. & P.	.....	16¾	20	Joliet & Chi.	.....	156	...	Rio W. & O.	.....	117½	118½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	...	56	Kan. & Mich.	.....	4	7	Second Avenue	.....	...	125
Bur., C. R. & N.	.....	68	75	Keokuk & D. M.	...	2	4	St. L. S. & S. F.	.....	4	4¾
Canadian Pacific	.....	49	50	K. & D. M. pf.	...	12	14	St. L. S. W.	.....	2½	3
Central Pacific	.....	7½	8	Keokuk & West	...	25	35	St. L. S. W. pf.	...	6	6½
Chi. & Alton	.....	162	170	Laclede Gas pf.	...	73	77	St. P. & Dul.	.....	18	23
Chi. & Alton pf.	.....	174	...	L. E. & W.	.....	13¾	15	St. P. & D. pf.	...	80	87
Chi. & East Ill.	.....	40	50	L. E. & W. pf.	...	62	64	St. P. & O. pf.	.....	138	145
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	...	95	98	Long Island	.....	41	48	Sil. bull. certfs.	...	62	62½
Chicago G. W.	.....	3	5	Mah. Coal R.	.....	115	...	Sixth Avenue	.....	...	180
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Md. Coal pf.	.....	40	60	Third Avenue	.....	158	...	159
Cleve. & Pitts.	.....	162	170	Met. Traction	.....	101½	103	Tol. & O. C.	.....	15	25
Col. C. & I. Dev.	...	⅝	⅛	Mex. Nat. Ctfs.	...	...	1¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	...	50	75
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	Michigan Central	94½	99	U. S. Leather	.....	6¾	7
Col. Fuel & Iron	...	17	18	Minn. & St. L.	.....	17	18½	U. S. Rubber pf.	65¼	66½
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	87	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	78	Wabash	.....	4¾	5
Col. & H. Coal, all in pald.	.....	...	3½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	45	47	Wells-F. Express	101	103
Com. Cable	.....	150	...	Morris & Essex	...	162	169	West. Union Beef.	6	6½
Consol. Coal	.....	36	40	Nat. Lin. Oil	.....	10	12½	Wisconsin Cent	...	1	1¾

. . . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Cotton Oil	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
60	Am. Sp. Mfg	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
19,270	Am. Sug. Refs	112⅛	112⅝	111½	111⅝
10	Am. Tobacco	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
30	A., T. & S. F.	10	10	10	10
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	19	19	19	19
50	Brook. Un. Gas	104	104	104	104
5,400	Chicago Gas	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼
510	C., R. I. & P.	63¼	63¼	62⅝	62⅝
5,440	C., B. & Q.	71⅝	72¼	71⅝	71⅝
4,030	C., M. & St. P.	72⅜	73	72⅜	72½
100	C., St. P., M. & O.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
1,200	Cent. of N. J.	77½	77¾	76½	77¼
100	Col., H. V. & T.	3	3	3	3
90	Chi. & Northw.	104	104¼	104	104
40	Del. & Hudson	104	104	103¾	103¾
90	Gen. Electric	31	31	30⅜	30⅜
3,190	Louis. & Nash.	45½	45½	43¾	44
170	Manhattan	84⅞	85	84⅝	84⅝
30	Mo. Pacific	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
700	N. Y. Central	100⅜	100⅜	99⅝	99⅞
100	Nor. Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12¼
130	Nor. Pac. pf.	35	35	34⅜	34⅜
6,570	Phil. & Readg	18¾	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
210	Penn. C. & I.	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
130	U. S. Leath. pf.	55¼	55⅞	54½	54½
100	West. Union	80¾	80¾	80⅝	80⅝

47,870

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Can. South. 1st	110	110	110	110
3,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
18,000	Nor. Pac. 3d	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49⅝
9,000	Union El. 1st	77½	77½	77	77

$27,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	654	637	637
1st week April	$57,484	$50,507	$51,658
From Jan. 1	720,389	741,114	626,099
NASH., CHAT. & ST. LOUIS—			
Gross earnings	415,203	404,942	394,671
Op. expenses	283,123	279,201	231,813
Net earnings	132,078	125,652	163,355
Fixed charges	126,660	124,401	124,069
Surplus	5,417	1,250	38,886
For nine months ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	3,815,255	3,923,609	3,490,676
Op. expenses	2,380,202	2,894,277	2,041,697
Net earnings	1,435,053	1,529,332	1,448,978
Fixed charges	1,129,157	1,125,081	1,189,192
Surplus	305,895	404,300	309,858
UNION PACIFIC for February—			
Gross earnings	986,097	925,467	940,343
Op. expenses	649,599	615,255	643,445
Net earnings	336,497	310,211	296,898
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	1,987,840	1,862,795	1,910,863
Op. expenses	1,384,212	1,384,443	1,318,430
Net earnings	653,627	528,352	592,433
ORE. SHORT LINE & U. N. for February—			
Gross earnings	1,068,580	966,802	940,843
Op. expenses	218,797	192,901	234,257
Net earnings	141,069	170,681	72,004
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	752,776	750,282	637,325
Op. expenses	430,721	426,895	500,934
Net earnings	322,055	323,387	136,890
ST. JOSEPH & G. I. for February—			
Gross earnings	108,891	47,623	42,311
Op. expenses	57,144	40,136	36,312
Net earnings	51,247	7,486	5,999
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	186,894	96,526	90,559
Op. expenses	106,913	81,056	78,013
Net earnings	79,978	15,469	17,544
Central Branch for February—			
Gross earnings	50,919	31,159	21,192
Op. expenses	22,246	17,753	17,185
Net earnings	28,672	13,405	4,057
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	96,423	68,082	42,526
Op. expenses	47,810	36,798	34,651
Net earnings	48,613	31,284	7,874
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM for February—			
Gross earnings	1,685,817	1,501,354	1,483,872
Op. expenses	1,057,478	975,496	1,041,084
Net earnings	628,343	525,386	392,838
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	3,368,440	3,046,962	2,937,995
Op. expenses	2,152,182	2,098,635	2,158,637
Net earnings	1,216,257	948,326	779,357

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,554,513
Gold reserve	154,438,521
Net silver	211,111,286
United States notes in the Treasury	25,068,476
Treasury notes of 1890	24,359,420
Total receipts this day	1,118,301
Total receipts this month	18,120,127
Total expenditures this day	1,252,000
Total expenditures this month	21,056,000
Deposits in National banks	17,242,664
National bank notes received for redemption	328,986
Government receipts from customs	606,678
From internal revenue	490,029
Miscellaneous	21,592

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2 red				80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed				29⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed				.22
Cotton, middling				7 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio				.07¾
Butter, Western, extra creamery				.18
Butter, State, finest creamery				.18
Flour, Minnesota patent				$4.10
Lard, prime				4.42½
Molasses O. K., prime				.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.				.05⅝
Tallow, prime				.03¼
Pork, mess				9.00
Beef, family				9.50
Beef, hams				20.00
Sugar, granulated				.04½
Iron, No. 1 foundry				12.25
Lead				3.30
Copper, lake ingot				11.35

CHICAGO, April 15.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, firmer; No. 2 Spring wheat, 69¾@70½c; No. 2 red, 85⅝@88⅝c; No. 2 corn, 23¾@24⅞c; No. 2 oats, 16½@16⅝c; No. 2 white, free on board, 21@21¾c; No. 3 white, free on board, 19@20½c; No. 2 rye, 33½c; No. 1 barley nominal; No. 3, free on board, 2 [illegible] 2c; No. 1 flaxseed, free on board, 25c; No. 1 timothy seed, 75½@79c; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per bbl, $8.40; lard, per 100 lb, $4.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.55@$4.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cut loaf, $5.51; granulated, $4.89.

COTTON.

It was a day of small things. The opening was unchanged, and the close was at a decline of 3 points, with total sales of 63,000 bales. Spot market was about 1-16c higher, middling uplands, 7 7-16c, and middling gulf, 7 11-16c. Total sales, 885 bales, including 571 bales spinning and 314 bales export. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was as follows: Galveston, 7¼c; New Orleans, 7 3-16c; Mobile, 7c; Savannah, 7 1-16c; Norfolk, 7¼c; Memphis, 7 1-16c; August, 7 5-16c; St. Louis, 7 1-16c; Charleston, 7c; Wilmington, 7c; Baltimore, 7 7-16c.

The Bombay weekly movement showed receipts for the week to be 52,000 bales, against 90,000 bales last year. Total receipts since Jan. 1, 776,000 bales, against 1,087,000 bales last year. Total New York net port receipts, 11,118 bales, making a total thus far this week of 37,644 bales. Exports, to Great Britain, 1,281 bales; to the Continent, 2,101 bales; total stock, 630,222 bales.

Liverpool weekly cotton statistics:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Sales of the week.	59,000	61,000	47,000
Forwarded	59,000	68,000	67,000
Exports	8,000	6,000	8,000
Imports	52,000	66,000	80,000
Total stock	1,258,000	1,273,000	1,157,000
American	1,111,000	1,134,000	983,000
Afloat	78,000	94,000	119,000

"The Cotton Exchange will be closed tomorrow and Saturday.

Price McCormick's cotton letter says that unless the crop outlook should indicate a yield next season of at least 9,000,000 bales by the 15th or June the situation will justify a lively competition to secure available supplies.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.87	6.87	6.86	6.85@6.86
February				6.88@6.90
April				7.04@7.07
May	7.12	7.12	7.09	7.08@7.09
June	7.16	7.16	7.13	7.12@7.13
July	7.20	7.20	7.17	7.17

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and in the Auction Rooms.

George R. Read has sold for Mrs. C. Berger, to Ambrose K. Ely, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 96 Gold Street, 23.5 by 96.

Mrs. H. Widmayer has sold to Max Goldstein, 336 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100. This property was sold in 1888 for $17,250.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold at public auction to James Kennedy, for $23,850, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 431 West Thirty-third Street, 25 by 98.9.

D. P. Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to P. J. Shields, for $23,300, two lots, Fifth Avenue, east side, 50.4 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50.4 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to P. J. Shields, for $5,600, one lot, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.8; also, in foreclosure, to Sol Jacobs, for $6,800, one lot, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 120 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.8; also, in foreclosure, to L. Z. Bach, for $6,800, one lot, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 145 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.8.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to L. M. Hirsch, for $27,800, the four-story brownstone flat, with store, 1,800 Third Avenue, 25.2 by 100; also, to L. M. Hirsch, for $17,700, the five-story brownstone-front flat, 1,798 Third Avenue, 25.3 by 100; also, to Albert Etzel, for $2,800, the vacant lot, 155 West Ninety-eighth Street, 15 by 33, with a triangular addition at the rear, 15 by 14.11¾, by 14.11¾; also, to T. N. Foster, for $26,000, 15 acres of land at Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., with house, stable, and barn, frontage on the Hudson River 1,481 feet.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Hugh J. Gallagher, for $33,600, the five-story brownstone-front tenement, 315 West Twenty-sixth Street, 26.6 by 98.9.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Reinhardt, for $12,000, the three-story and basement stone-front dwelling, 20 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to H. Cohn, for $21,700, two five-story brick flats, 24 and 26 West Ninety-ninth Street, 50 by 100.11.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association, for $7,500, the three-story frame dwelling, Perot Street, northwest corner of Sedgwick Avenue, 55 by 99, together with the two-story frame stable, Perot Street, southwest side, 99 feet northwest of Sedgwick Avenue, 21 by 80.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles K. Beekman, referee, 444 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick rear tenement. Due on judgment, $11,047.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward S. Peck, referee, 262 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 183.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,666.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 88 and 90 Centre Street, 39 by 57.6 by 39 by 80, five-story business building, one-sixth interest. Due on judgment, $5,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,334.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 85, L. and J. Brandt of 1,503 Third Avenue, owners; John Brandt, architect; cost, $43,500.

Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 95 feet east of Lexington Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 77, William H. Hall, Jr., of 265 West Seventy-third Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $72,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story frame dwelling, 25 by 30, William L. Taylor of 333 West Twenty-second Street, owner; William S. Boyd of 561 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 66 East Seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 78, Bernard Klingenstein of 134 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,000.

Ninth Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, for a five-story brick flat with store, 25 by 85.6, Chris Welcker of 412 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner and builder; Ferdon & Ellicott of 1,335 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000.

Fort Washington Avenue, corner Depot Lane, for a one-story frame carriage shed, 152 by 104, R. C. Rathbone, owner; J. T. Hall & Co. of 131 West Eighteenth Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85, Harrie A. Quackenbush of 1,287 Madison Avenue, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,236 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

Garfield Street, east side, 100 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 20 by 40, Gottfried Rudmann of 211 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Thomas Scott of 216 Taylor Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Saxe and Cornell Avenues, northeast corner, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 45, Patrick McManus of 1,465 Vyse Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg of Home Street and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Seventy-seventh Street, northeast corner of West End Avenue, to a one and three story brick and stone church and school; Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, 113 Fulton Street, owner; R. H. Gibson of 18 Wall Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 690 Madison Avenue, to a two and five story brick dwelling; Gertrude D. Partridge of 19 Fifth Avenue, owner; G. Atterbury of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $13,000.

Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick hotel; James McCahill, owner; Thomas G. Wallace of 130 Lexington Avenue, architect and builder; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,213 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; James B. Malcolm of 11 East Eightieth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 922 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Laura A. Palmer of 922 Fifth Avenue, owner; George C. Palmer of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Eighth Street, south side, 115 feet east of Avenue D, to a two-story frame dwelling; Sophie Goebel, owner; William Grane of 3,109 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 1,000 feet east of Alexander Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; S. C. A. Lenk of 19 Watts Street, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $100.

THE DAVID JONES ESTATE.

It Will Be Sold Early in May Under Partition Proceedings.

As the result of a friendly suit in partition, the real estate left by David Jones, who died in 1881, will be sold early next month and the proceeds divided among the heirs. The suit was rendered necessary by the title companies, who held that the trustees under the will had no authority to make the partition. At the time of Mr. Jones's death the real property was appraised approximately at $700,000. It has enhanced considerably since, and it is expected that the sale will realize more than $1,000,000.

The property includes, in Brooklyn, sixty-three unimproved lots in Flatbush, on Vernon Avenue, between East Thirty-fourth Street and Avenue B; a tenement at the corner of Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue; two tenements, 178 and 178 Union Avenue, and two tenements at the corner of Jay and Prospect Streets. In New Rochelle there are about thirty-six acres, including the Brewery Park property and the old David Jones farm.

In New York City there are 9¾ vacant lots on Brook Avenue, the stable 701 Sixth Street, and these tenements: Ten, from 619 to 637 Sixth Street, inclusive; 216, 218, and 220 Seventh Street, 353 East Tenth Street, 541 East Thirteenth Street, 538 East Fourteenth Street, 90, 92, and 94 Avenue C, 223 and 225 Avenue A, corner of Fourteenth Street; 209, 211, and 213 East Forty-first Street, 306, 308, and 310 East Forty-fifth Street, 344 and 346 East Forty-sixth Street, 537 West Fifty-first Street, 519 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and 672 and 793 First Avenue.

John Delahunty, as referee, will sell the property at 111 Broadway during the second week in May.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

BOARD OF STREET OPENING.—There will be no meeting of the board to-day, most of the city departments being closed on account of Good Friday. Among the business that is soon to come before this board is a petition to lay out a street between High Bridge Park and Amsterdam Avenue, and a petition to lay out a street between Croton Aqueduct and Edgecombe Avenue. There is also a proposition to close Willis Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to the Harlem River, on account of the approach to the proposed Willis Avenue Bridge.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.—Applications for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment will be made on April 20 in Part III., Special Term of the Supreme Court, in the matters of acquiring title to Monroe Avenue, from Claremont Park to the Grand Bouleyard; Clay Avenue, from Webster Avenue to East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth, from Vanderbilt Avenue east to Washington Avenue; Avenue St. John, from Prospect Avenue to Timpson Place; East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, from Creston Avenue to Webster Avenue; One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the King's Bridge Road; East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, from Boston Road to Prospect Avenue; East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, from Jerome Avenue to the Concourse.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—(Commissioners meet at 90 and 92 West Broadway.) East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, from Third Avenue to Webster Avenue. Ten days' hearing, beginning May 1. Report to be presented to the Special Term, Supreme Court, May 28. Oakley Street, from Mount Vernon Avenue to Verlo Avenue. Ten days' hearing, from May 1. Report to be presented May 28. East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, from Webster Avenue to Manor Avenue. Hearings for ten days, beginning May 1. Report to be made May 28.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 15.

30TH ST, s s, 103.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.10x98.9; Sarah H. Trotter to William Trotter $10

CENTRE ST, 88 and 90; J. Charles Moore and wife to Robert C. Peters 10,000

125TH ST, s s, 20 e corner of Columbus Av, 20x74.11; Albert L. David and others to Peter Doelger 32,000

91ST ST, 28 West; 91st St, 42 West; Samuel W. Smith and wife to John Davis 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,453; the H. B. Claflin Company to Nathan Zeman 1

122D ST, n s, 135 f e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Moses Strauss and wife to Abraham Levy 1

17TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 25x92; Moses J. Wolf and another to George W. Lee 100

LISPENARD ST, 27; also Greenwich St, n e corner of Franklin St, 25x60; also West Broadway, e s, 59 ft n of White St, 22x20; also White St, n s, part of Lots 103, 104, and 105, map of Anthony Lispenard; also Hudson Av, w s, 98.10 ft s of 31st St, 24.7x95; also Catharine St, s w corner of Oak St, 31.7x72.3x irregular; Blanche K. Gales to Joseph Gales, Jr. 1

118TH ST, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 25 x100.11; Sarah J. Steele to George B. Christman 1

117TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 300 x100.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Paul Enell 1

123D ST, n s, 100 e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Cornelius M. Walker and wife to Pauline D. Walker 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 120th St, 50.5x100; Luyecus Whitaker and another to Frederick Schuck 19,000

MOUNT MORRIS AV, s w corner of 122d St, 100.11x100; Adolph G. Hupfel and wife to Charles Riley 10

LENOX AV, 444 and 446, and 454, 456, and 458; Charles Riley to August Mocbus 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 132, e s, 50.3, ft n of 141st St, 25.1x88.2x25x87.11; John Effinger and wife to Betty Michaelis 22,500

104TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 24.6x100.11; Henry Rothmann and wife to Thomas J. Convey 1

144TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Augustus B. Carrington and wife to Louis E. De La Vergne 17,500

138TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of 5th Av, 17x 99.11; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Rudolf G. Neidlinger 100

103D ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.9x100.11; Clara M. Roberts to Arthur W. Jupett 1

121ST ST, 263 West; Elias Stone and wife to James Miller 15,000

LENOX AV, w s, 102.11 ft n of 119th St, 19.6x75; Charles Riley to August Mocbus 1

152D ST, 553 West; Ward Wheeler and wife to Julia E. Hetsch 1

97TH ST, 141 West; Amalia Hepper to Anna E. Hudson 1

139D ST, 151 West; Mary E. Lester and others to Jacob C. Kamp 23,500

106TH ST, n s, 433.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence and wife to William P. Wescott 65,500

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 147th St, 25x75; Bertha C. Miller and another to Elias Stone ..... Omitted

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 101.2 ft s of 102d St, 0.7¼x99.11; Morris Steinhardt and wife to William Ranklin 100

162D ST, s s, 226.7 ft w of King's Bridge Road, 34.8x irregular; Elliot Williams, receiver, to Jacob C. Butler 1,934

156TH ST, n s, 123.4 ft e of Boulevard, 20 x100; Mary E. Bradford and another to Edward H. Landon 1

BETH ST, 104 East; John Bannen to Louis Metzmeier and wife 10

WILLIS AV, n w corner of 135th St, 25x 100; William Grupe, Jr., and wife to William Grupe 1

TWTON AV, w s, 423.10 ft n of New St, 27x135; Josephine Hlawatsch to Charles Hlavatch 1,250

INTERVALE AV, w s, 193.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Thomas Farley and wife to Francis X. Kelly 1

174TH ST, s s, 18.4 ft e of Park Av, 18x 100; James F. Flynn to Mary Flynn.... 1

STEBBINS AV, e corner of 160th St, 41.6x102.8x41.10x100; Elmira M. Dickerson to Bernard C. Murray 1

VERIO AV, e s, 110.2 ft n of Opdyke Av, 54.6x125.4x49.4x148.5; Elizabeth Burnett to Margaret Edwards 1,400

BETTNER'S LANE, centre, at n s of River Av, contains 5 294-1,000 acres; Julia Diefendorf and another to Charlotte M. Goodridge 42,500

WARREN ST, s s, 99.11 ft e of College Place, 25.2x76.2; Eugene M. Townshend and others to Henry Davidson 1

PEARL ST, 307; Mary A. Smith and another to Mayer S. Auerbach 1

SAME PROPERTY, William J. Smith to same 1

10TH ST, n s, Lot 407, map of N. W. Stuyvesant, 25x94.10; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to William A. Graham and wife 1

3D ST, n s, 120 ft e of Avenue B, 23x 96.2; Anna Eberle, as executrix, to Morris Schlossman 14,250

WEST HOUSTON ST, s s, 55.2 ft w of Greenwich St, 21.9x50; Jean A. Brauwer to Michael Connor 6,250

AVENUE C, 133; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Michael Josephsohn 1

AVENUE C, n w s, 60 ft n e of 8th St, 20x75; Abraham Runkel and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld 24,000

HORATIO ST, s s, 199.9 ft w of West 4th St, 24.11x87.6; Anthony Reichhardt and wife to Thomas McGoldrick ..... Omitted

AVENUE C, n w s, 60 ft n e of 8th St, 20x75; Charles Riley to August Mocbus.. 1

152D ST, 553 West; Ward Wheeler and wife to Julia E. Hetsch 1

97TH ST, 141 West; Amalia Hepper to Anna E. Hudson 1

139D ST, 151 West; Mary E. Lester and others to Jacob C. Kamp 23,500

106TH ST, n s, 433.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence and wife to William P. Wescott 65,500

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 147th St, 25x75; Bertha C. Miller and another to Elias Stone ..... Omitted

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 101.2 ft s of 102d St, 0.7¼x99.11; Morris Steinhardt and wife to William Ranklin 100

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HORATIO ST, s s, 199.9 ft w of West 4th St, 24.11x87.6; Anthony Reichhardt and wife to Thomas McGoldrick ..... Omitted

AVENUE C, n w s, 60 ft n e of 8th St, 20x75; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Abraham Runkel 24,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, n s, 41.2 ft e of Bleecker St, 25x95; William A. Graham and wife to Julius Dreyfus 1

38TH ST, n s, 133 ft w of 5th Av, 26x98.9; William R. Travers and another, executors, to Hermann Fleitmann 92,500

SAME PROPERTY; Mary F. Hecksher and others, heirs and devisees of Maria L. Travers, to Hermann Fleitmann 10

222D ST, 447 West; George W. Phillips to Charles J. Gerlich, Jr. 1

38TH ST, 232 West; Annie E. Drummond to Joseph F. Gillespie 10,500

33D ST, s s, 174.8 ft e of 9th Av, 24.9x 98.9; Margaret Graham to David McAdam 25,500

16TH ST, n s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 23.9 x92; Minnie Giuck to Belle V. Cushman... 1

36TH ST, n s, 260.9 ft w of 7th Av, 18.8x 87.4; Antoinette Dotson and another to Emily K. Simson 9,000

80TH ST, 157 and 159 West; Paul Euell and wife to Thomas J. McLaughlin.... 1

54TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; Robert F. Cutting and wife to Joseph C. Hoagland 1

46TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 100.5; R. D. Harris, referee, to Herman Wronkaw 5,000

85TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 50x102.2; Elizabeth S. Clark to Robert Wallace and another 30,000

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; Helen G. Le Conte, as executrix, to Maria W. Andreas and another.. 1

46TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Henry Doscher to George Lehr 23,500

56TH ST, n s, 66.8 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x 100.5; Jacob C. Kamp to Mary E. Lester and another 17,000

96TH ST, 136 West; Wright D. Goss and others to Bernhard Buxbaum 1

MADISON AV, 118 ft s of 97th St, 16.8 x62.3; Janet T. Montgomery and others to Woodbury G. Langdon 100

91ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 33x half block; Hyman Sarner and wife to Nathan S. Kohn 100

87TH AV, 848; Cordt Heinrich and wife to Henry Roth 1

48TH ST, 313 East; Louis Dreyer and wife to Carrie Veit 1

90TH ST, 159 and 161 East; Carrie Veit to Louis Dreyer 1

78TH ST, 4 East; Mitchell A. C. Levy to William C. Johnson 75,000

48TH ST, 341 East; Samuel Hyman to Max Brand 1

49TH ST, 10 West; Henry Stanton and wife to Jane S. Bradford 43,000

90TH ST, 159 and 161 East; Sophia Mayer and another to Carrie Veit 1

2D AV, w s, 75.9 ft s of 95th St, 25x 80; Theresa Schappert to Eberhard Pautie 1

62D ST, 242 East; William Ehlers to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger 10,000

85TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of 2d Av, 28x102.2; George J. Schnatz and wife to Emil Latz and wife 1

3D AV, 807; Fanny Buxbaum and another to Wright D. Goss 1

79TH ST, s s, 21 ft e of Madison Av, 18x80; Ella D. Ross and others to Mamie J. Faulkner 22,000

3D AV, e s, 76.11 ft s of 106th St, 24x110; Valentine Becker and another, executors and trustee, to Jeremiah Pangburn and others 21,500

3D AV, e s, 59.11 ft s of 106th St, 17x110; Pangburn and others to Valentine Becker and another, executors 13,700

107TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 14th St, 25x 100; City Real Estate Company to A. S. Rudd 1

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 101st St, 100x99.11; C. W. Hartridge, referee, to William Rankin 25,000

MANIDA ST, e s, 158.4 ft n of Spofford Av, 123.4x irregular; the Belhamdale Land Company to Margaret K. Cushman 1

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 104.9 ft e of Boston Av, 125x100; John H. Rogan to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 1

MANIDA ST, e s, 281.9 ft n of Spofford Av, 25x104.7x irregular; the Belhamdale Land Company to William F. Crockett. 1

FREDERICK ST, e s, 162.10 ft s of Union or Pelham Av, 25x87.6; John J. Mulligan and wife to Charles L. Miller 1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 225.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 24.11x100x25.5x137.3; William J. Marshall and others to John C. Hessen

LOTS 1427 to 1435, inc., Section D, Vyse estate; Louis E. De La Vergne and wife to Augustus B. Carrington 12,850

LOT 53, map of Cebrie Park; Frank J. Southwell to Jarrot L. Welch 1,200

LOTS 100, 101, 494 to 497, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Annie J. Marius 3,150

GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 25 ft s of 5th St, 19x100; Thomas R. Fleming to John Lanzer 1

Recorded Leases.

FLYNN, Ellen, as administratrix, to John H. Nutter; 1st Av, s e corner of 102d St, 6 years $2,000

MEYER, Charles, and another to Jacob Linden and another; 412 and 414 East 106th St, 5 years 700

BREDEN, Martin, to Frederick Pump; Brook Av, 354, s e corner of 142d St, 5 years 780-900

LASALA, Mary J., to Dennis Shields; 329 and 331 West 10 years 1,800

DAY, Mary, to E. J. Hefferman; 3d Av, 1,009, s e corner of 60th St, 8 years 4,000

GALLATIN, Albert, and others to Nelson P. Sandquist; 1st Av, w s, 100.8 ft s of 91st St, 20 years 700

EGAN, Stephen J., to Joseph Rosenbusch; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 130th St, 5 years 680-840

STEIN, Conrad, to Hugh Carroll; 792 10th Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ALBINGER, Agnes R. and Frank E., to Archibald Cambell; e s of Southern Boulevard, 115.5 ft n of Freeman St, 1½ months $250

BROWN, David S., and wife to Irving Savings Institution; s e corner of 72d St and Amsterdam Av, 3 years 70,000

BILHARZ, Annie, to Henry Hinkel; e s of 3d Av, 52 ft s of 17th St, lease, installments 6,000

BUCKLEY, John, and wife to the Park Building and Loan Association of New York; s s of North St, 175 ft e of Grand Av, installments 500

BRADFORD, Jane S., to Henry Stanton; 10 West 49th St, 5 years 23,000

SAME to Adeline Newberger; same property, installments 12,000

CURRY, Casetus C., to Sarah L. Huse; s s of 143d St, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years 4,000

CUSHMAN, Margaret K., to Lemuel Skidmore, as trustee, for Laura A. Maclay; e s of Manida St, 158.8 ft n of Spofford Av, 1 year 2,028

CROCKETT, William F., to the Pelhamdale Land Company; e s of Manida St, 281.9 ft n of Spofford Av, 1 year 472

COBBAN, George W. and wife to Susan R. Wiggins; Lots 201 and 202, map of partition, part of Hyatt Farm, 24th Ward, 8 years 2,250

DOWNS, Sarah A. P., and husband to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 13th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years 8,500

DAILY, George, and wife and John A. Carlson to Charles H. Edgar, as trustee for Mary E. Edgar, &c.; w s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft n of 146th St, 3 years.. 24,000

DAILY, George, and John A. Carlson and wives to Harriet E. Price; w s of Amsterdam Av, 49.11 ft n of 146th St, 3 years 24,000

DREYFUS, Julius, and wife to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; 89 Christopher St, demand 15,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to William A. Graham and wife; same property, 1 year 2,750

BUELL, Paul, and wife to John T. Terry and Solon Humphreys, trustees of Edwin D. Morgan; s s of 117th St, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, and three adjoining lots, (four mortgages,) 5 years 84,000

EUELL, Paul, to Thomas J. McLaughlin; s s of 117th St, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 3,000

FARRELL, Michael J., and wife to George C. Reisenweber; n e corner of Avenue A and 20th St, 3 years 1,000

FAULKNER, Nannie J., and husband to Ella D. Ross, Ida T., and Mary B. Benner; s s of 79th St, 21 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 20,000

FITZGERALD, Margaret E., and husband to John C. Gifting and others, executors, &c., of Clarkson Crolius; w s of James St, 50.2 ft s of Oak St, 3 years 1,000

GOSS, Wright D., and wife to Annie Zimmerman; 807 3d Av, 3 years 3,000

GOLLHOFER, Emma, to Sophie Buss; s s of 155th St, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,500

GROGAN, Annie, to Jacob S. Bleyer and another, executors, &c., of Emanuel Bleyer, deceased; s s of 152d St, 44 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 3,500

SAME to Hervey D. La Coste; same property, 1 year 300

HOES, Annie N., and William N., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 321 West 77th St, 3 years 20,000

HARTFIELD, Henry, to Bernard Mahon; e s of 7th Av, 58.2 ft s of 135th St, 5 years 10,000

HENRY, Catherine and Oscar S., to Emma J. Edwards; w s of Prospect Place, 133.9 ft n of 42d St, 5 years 1,500

HEALY, Mary E., to Manley A. Raymond; s s of 82d St, 6x ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.. 6,000

HEROLD, Katie, to Anthony Gorman, as trustee of Hannah M. Mackey; n s of 111th St, 74 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 6,000

HETSCH, Julia E., to Ward Wheeler; s s of 152d St, 635.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,000

HEILMSOTH, William, and wife to the Henry Elias Brewing Company; 163 Pearl St, demand 10,000

JOSEPHSON, Michael, to Pincus Lowenfeld; 133 Avenue C, 1 year 2,900

KOHN, Nathan S., to Hyman Sarner; s s of 91st St, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years.. 12,000

KELLY, James A., to Bradley L. Eaton; s s of 104th St, 80 ft e of Manhattan Av, notes, 1 year 2,571

KENNEDY, Carrie S. and David T., to Joseph W. Dougan; n s of 117th St, 222 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 4,000

LAMOND, Mary P., to Louise Carpenter; e s of Notting Grove, 396.5 ft n of Guerlain Place, 24th Ward, 5 years 1,800

LATZ, Emil, and wife to George J. Schnatz and wife; s s of 85th St, 116 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 3,500

LANGDON, Woodbury G., and wife to Adelaide H. Montgomery; 1,189 Madison Av, 1 year 6,000

LENNON, Anna J., and William F., to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 112th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 6 months 6,825

LEHR, George, to Henry Doscher; s s of 46th St, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years.. 15,500

LEVY, George W., to Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf; 18 East 17th St, 1 year 40,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year.. 30,000

MURPHY, Ellen, to Angelo L. Myers and others, executors, &c., of Lawrence Myers, &c.; n s of 144th St, 500.4 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years 11,000

METZMEIER, Louis, and wife to John Bannen; s s of 136th St, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 1,500

MEANY, Katie, to Laura Wright; s s of 144th St, 35 ft w of College Av, 2½ years 200

MILLS, Sophia, to Adolph M. Bendheim; s w corner of 187th St and Lorillard Place, 1 year 1,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to William Hall's Sons; n s of 80th St, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 10,000

PARKER, Sarah E., to Clara F. Chamberlain; 22 West 87th St, 1 year 5,000

PANGBURN, Jeremiah, Benjamin F. Tuthill, and Elmore K. Adams, to Josephine A. Burke; e s of 3d Av, 76.1 ft s of 106th St, demand 14,500

SAME to same; e s of 3d Av, 59.11 ft s of 106th St, 1 year 7,500

McGOLDRICK, Thomas, to Anthony Reichhardt; s s of Horatio St, 199.9 ft w of West 4th St, 3 years 22,750

PANTLE, Eberhard, to Theresa Schappert; w s of 2d Av, 75.9 ft s of 95th St, 5 years 5,500

RUNKEL, Abraham, and wife to Margie B. Lacey, as trustee of Frederick Lacey; 133 Avenue C, 5 years 15,000

RANKIN, William, to Morris Steinhardt; n w corner of 101st St and Manhattan Av, 7 months 24,000

ROSS, William, and wife to Mary M. Sullivan; s w corner of Broadway and Walker St, 1 year 4,000

RINSCHLER, Alphonse, and wife to Mary F. Hance; 876 Forest Av, 5 years 7,000

ROSE, Achilles, to William J. Gilmartin; w s of 3d Av, 125 ft s of 173d St, 1 year. 1,000

STEELE, Sarah J., to William H. Macy, Jr.; s s of 118th St, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 20,000

SIMONSON, Emily K., to Albert G. Morganstern; n s of 36th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 8,000

SCHLOSSMAN, Morris, to Anna Oberle; n s of 3d St, 120 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years 9,500

SERGEANT, Edith M., to Augustine J. Smith; w s of West End Av, 42.2 ft n of 85th St, 5 years 18,000

STEELE, Sarah J., to George B. Christman & Co.; n s of 118th St, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 2,600

STEINMANN, Siemund, and wife, and John Wilson to the Louis Weber Building Company; s e corner of West End Av and 97th St, 6 months 35,800

SAME to same; same property, 6 months.. 8,042

SCHLOSSMAN, Morris, to Anna Oberle; n s of 3d St, 120 ft e of Avenue B, instalments 2,750

SPEARS, Clarkson C., to Samuel Keeler; Lots 15, 16, and 17, map of Clason's Point; 86 Av a, 77.11 ft n of 188th St, x 172.2 to Lincoln Av; 223 East 118th St, and other property, 2 years 500

TAYLOR, John H., and wife to Minnie V. Zechiel; 47 8d St, and a plot in Queens County, 3 years 4,000

VAN RENSSELAER, O. P., to William H. Busey; 85th St, s w corner of West End Av, 6 months 2,000

VON ROEDERN, Erna, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; n s of 47th St, 140 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 18,000

VON GERICHTEN, Christina, to Isaac P. Smith; Lot 437, map of Unionport, 3 years 2,200

THE PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER Realty Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of Teasdale Place, 104.8 ft e of Boston Av, 1 year 12,000

WELCH, Jarrad L., to Frank J. Southwell; Lots 53 and 54, map of Cebrie Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 720

WEBSTER, Florence M. and William A., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; n s of 46th St, 382.6 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 11,000

WALLACE, Robert, and Peter Wagner to Elizabeth S. Clark; s s of 85th St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 27,500

WALKER, John, to J. H. Oetere; s w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, 3 months 8,500

WESTCOTT, William P., and wife to the United States Fire Insurance Company; n s of 106th St, 438.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 30,000

WORNSBEILDER, George H., and wife to Louisa P. Bach; n s of Clifton St, 151.6 ft e of Tinton Av, 4 years 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FLAMMER, J. George, to Eliza Segelken $5,087

JERALDS, Thomas W., executor of Louisa Strong to Thomas W. Jeralds 82,000

SAME to Francis A. Jeralds 41,

HARLEM KILLS CANAL BILL

Government Officials Do Not Approve the Proposal to Give the Contract to Mr. Stoughton,

THEY DISLIKE THE PREAMBLE.

Charges of Delay in the Present Work that They Incline to Dispute—The Government's Apparatus Better than Private Contractors'.

Senator Platt's bill authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to contract with Charles Stoughton of this city for the construction of a canal to connect the lower Harlem River with the East River and Long Island Sound at Port Morris is not approved of by the Government engineers in charge of Harlem River improvements. They say they do not see why a private citizen with no technical knowledge should be intrusted with such important work.

Mr. Stoughton's proposals, as embodied in the bill, are based upon a report made by Col. John Newton in 1881. At that time the cost of a canal connecting Harlem River with Long Island Sound, by way of Harlem Kills, north of Randall's Island, 3,400 feet long, 300 feet wide, and 15 feet deep was estimated at $2,204,406. Mr. Platt's bill contemplates the construction of the same canal, but limits the cost to $1,296,000. A bill exactly similar in its provisions was introduced in the House during the last session of Congress by Congressman Philip B. Low, and no action was taken on the measure. Senator Platt's bill has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Another thing in the bill that does not meet with the approval of the Government officials in the army is its preamble. The objectionable part is as follows:

"In 1876, and for many years thereafter, Charles Stoughton directed public attention to the strategic importance of the Harlem River and Harlem Kills Canals, and to the possibilities of new routes of travel upon their completion. Through the influence of his moving papers, memorials, and pamphlets he caused Congress to make appropriations for the Harlem River Canal, and to carry on the work to completion; and considering, further, that about seventeen years—an unreasonably long time—have been spent in this carrying along the Harlem River Canal work, and that the Harlem Kills Canal should be commenced and finished within two or three years in order to give the Harlem River Canal, upon its completion, a direct outlet to the deep waters of Long Island Sound, resolved," &c.

Col. G. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, in commenting upon the bill, said that he had reported adversely on Mr. Stoughton's proposals last year. This was because he had no technical knowledge of the character of work required, and that his estimates were lacking in detail.

"It must be remembered," said Col. Gillespie, "that Col. Newton's estimates of the cost of a canal along the bed of the Harlem Kills was made seventeen years ago.

"My estimate, based upon reasonable suppositions as to the character of the channel to be excavated, falls far below his figures. Col. Newton's estimate was, moreover, not complete, and only gave what was supposed to be a fair and reasonable estimate. The project for the construction of the canal, based on these reports, was never approved by Congress. No appropriation was ever made for its execution, so Mr. Stoughton's accusations of delay in the work have no foundation. His proposal is purely a popular estimate, and has gained prominence through the improvements being made along the water front around Port Morris and North Brother Island. A canal running through to the East River north of Randall's Island would benefit a great many water-front property owners in the annexed district and a number of steamship companies. A preliminary survey of the channel along the route of the proposed canal will cost at least $15,000. If the bed of Harlem Kills was entirely free from rock the work of construction might be done for $1,000,000. If boulders are encountered such as exist in part of the East River bed the cost will be increased to $1,200,000. If solid rock is met with in the channel it will require probably $5,000,000 to construct the canal.

"The work can be carried on more cheaply and more rapidly by the Government than by contract, and the plant is superior to that of any outside contractor. All that is required is for Congress to make the necessary appropriation."

Assistant Engineer A. Doerflinger, in speaking of the charge of unreasonable delay in the Harlem River Canal work, said that appropriations were made only every two years by Congress, and the work could not be carried forward with any more expedition. Only $1,145,000 has been appropriated so far toward the $2,700,000, estimated cost. Ten years were consumed in acquiring a right of way. The canal has a depth of 12 feet at low water through the Harlem River to Hell Gate, and is 150 to 200 feet wide. The depth when completed will be 15 feet, with 400 feet width."

Mr. Doerflinger referred to Mr. Stoughton as a tea merchant, and said he had never been officially connected with the Harlem River improvement in any way.

Brooklyn Provisional Battalion.

The Brooklyn Provisional Battalion of the Naval Militia met in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, and passed a resolution asking the Citizens' Committee to appoint William H. Stayton Commander, in place of the late George H. Church. Mr. Stayton is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and up to a short time ago was a Lieutenant in the First Naval Battalion of New York. He is a resident of this city.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, on official business pertaining to the tests of powder.

Lieut. M. M. McNamee, Ninth Cavalry, is relieved from duty with the Third Cavalry at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and ordered to joint his troop.

Lieut. H. P. Howard, Sixth Cavalry; C. W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry, and T. L. Ames, Third Artillery, are assigned to duty at the Military Academy.

Lieut. Maurice G. Kravenbuhl, Second Artillery, is relieved from the operation of orders requiring him to report for duty at the United States Military Academy Aug. 20, 1897.

Capt. James Alleh, Signal Corps, is ordered to Washington to perform the duties of Major Robert Craig, Signal Corps, during the temporary absence of the latter on special assignment.

Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Ninth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio. He will relieve Capt. James N. Morgan, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Quartermaster General, will transfer his duties and responsibilities at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to Capt. Theodore E. True, Assistant Quartermaster, and proceed to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department.

Major John L. Clem, Quartermaster, will transfer his duties and responsibilities at Atlanta, Ga., to Lieut. Col. James W. Scully, Deputy Quartermaster General, Depot and Disbursing Quartermaster at New Orleans, La., and proceed to Portland, Oregon, and relieve Major Joshua W. Jacobs, Quartermaster, of his duties at that place. Major Jacobs, upon being relieved by Major Clem, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Columbia for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department.

Navy.

The orders to the Columbia of Assistant Engineer R. D. Hasbrouck, Lieut. William H. Driggs, Lieut. William E. Sewell, and Surgeons M. H. Martin and E. Z. Deers are revoked.

Cadets J. E. Walker, F. H. Brumby, K. M. Bennett, and D. S. Merritt are relieved from the Indiana, W. R. Cushman from the Columbia, W. R. Gherardi, H. M. Butler, J. J. Wadhams, E. H. Watson, O. S. Knepper, and N. Mansfield from the Maine, A. T. Chester from the New York, W. Bagley, C. B. Barnes, and J. C. Breckenridge from the Texas, D. M. Garrison from the Amphitrite, and E. H. Dunn from the Raleigh, and all are ordered to report at the Naval Academy for examination preparatory to being commissioned.

THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE.

Mayor Strong's Plan for a Direct Approach Was Defeated by One Vote.

Mayor Strong was outvoted yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the adoption of a new southerly approach to the new Third Avenue Bridge. Two of the many plans that have been submitted for a change in the approach were before the board yesterday for final determination.

One of these plans provided for a direct approach from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street up Third Avenue to the bridge structure. This plan would necessitate the taking of a slice off a section of the property on the west side of Third Avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street up, and would close up One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets. It was estimated that the property which would have to be taken would cost about $600,000. This was the plan favored by the Mayor. At the request of the Commissioner of Public Works, Chief Engineer Birdsall submitted a plan providing for a modified horseshoe approach, which will start on One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Street, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, and curve around to the bridge across One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, the ground on the block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street to be converted into a plaza.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen moved that the direct approach on Third Avenue be substituted. In supporting the direct approach, Mayor Strong said:

"This is to be a structure that is going to last centuries, and it should be done right if it is going to be done at all. The cost should not enter into the matter at all. If we act wrong in this matter we will never after reproach ourselves. I believe that if we do this thing right the people will say, 'God bless you.' And if we do it wrong they will say 'Damn you,' and we shall deserve it."

When the vote on Mr. Jeroloman's motion was taken, the Mayor and Mr. Jeroloman voted for it, and Controller Fitch, Corporation Counsel Scott, and President Barker voted against it. The question was then on the adoption of the horseshoe plan. It was carried, the Mayor and Mr. Jeroloman voting against it.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S ESTATE.

Personal Property Valued at $625,478 over All Debts.

Gilbert W. Minor, who was appointed appraiser of the estate of Maria Louise Vanderbilt, wife of William H. Vanderbilt, filed his report in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mr. Minor finds the value of the personal property to be $696,029.

After deducting expenses and paying certain debts it will be $625,478.

Under the will of her husband, Mrs. Vanderbilt was allowed to dispose of $500,000, which Mr. Minor finds is not taxable. Under her will she gave $250,000 to St. Bartholomew's Church.

Mr. Jordan Still in Charge.

Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer, was at the Sub-Treasury yesterday and apparently indifferent in regard to his continuance in office. He said he was yet in charge, and would continue in office until he received official notice of the appointment of some one to succeed him. Mr. Jordan's bond expires on Monday, but he has arranged to continue it, so that United States Treasurer Morgan will not need to take charge of the Sub-Treasury on that day.

Prof. Doremus's Lecture.

The lecture on "The Agreement Between the Mosaic and Scientific Accounts of Creation," by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus of the College of the City of New York, which was set for this evening, has been postponed until April 24, on account of the death of Prof. George E. Hardy.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 18 to 24 West 44th Street.—Attention is called to the facilities offered for boarding pupils, and to the arrangements for the instruction of younger boys. Boys must be eight years of age, or else especially well fitted to enter the Junior Fourth Class. Applications may be entered now for the opening of the Autumn Term. J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

NEW YORK: 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST.
The Peebles & Thompson School for Boarding and Day Pupils
WILL OPEN OCT. 4.
Miss D. E. MERRILL, Miss L. A. BUSHEE, and Mrs. S. S. VAN LAER, Principals and Proprietors.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MATawan, N. J.—A thorough preparatory home school; best of everything for your boy while preparing for college or business. Address Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

BOARDERS WANTED.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references, table board.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced nurse for a child of three; must have long and personal references. Apply Friday, 11 to 1, at 212 Madison Av.; no Irish or Roman Catholic.

WANTED—First-class laundress in country; personal references absolutely necessary; wages, $25. Call, Friday, April 16, between 10 and 11 A. M., at 37 5th Av.

WANTED—Good cook in small family; no washing. Call Friday, 9 to 11, 312 West 75th St.

WANTED—An experienced nurse; must have personal city reference. 161 East 71st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A first-class man to get advertising for a New York daily. E. M. S., Box 101 Times Office.

A REWARD

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model. Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any high-grade (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office address. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply. THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them. Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "Read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. Shops is a protest against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The Illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and unfailing persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; all kinds cooking and desserts; good baker; city references; last employer seen; country in Summer. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant; personal city references; city or country. Competent, 753 6th Av., near 43d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day; understands all fine work; best references. 108 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant in private family; best reference. Laundress, Box 13, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSES.—By two competent girls; one for an infant; the other for grown children; willing to travel; personal references. M. A. P., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced French Protestant nurse; take charge of young infant or young children; good seamstress; best city reference; speaks English. E. D., 650 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced girl as baby's nurse; bring up on bottle; city reference. Throgen, 321 West 58th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—As waitress, companion, or to care for children in a private family by an intelligent Protestant American young girl; references. Box 497, 120 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Massage and electricity scientifically applied by graduate masseuse; physician's references. Mrs. Foster, 218 West 35th St.

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Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife, middle-aged, will take care of private house during Summer for small compensation; good reference. Edward, Box 186, 1,242 Broadway.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By steady, sober, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age thirty-eight; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; highly recommended; employer can be seen. Protestant, 211 East 73d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; best references; moderate wages; town or country. Butler, Box 109 Times Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; can make himself useful around the house; employer seen. H., 147 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; strictly sober, honest, and capable. H. M. C., 422 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By a colored man as coachman; best city reference. J., 67 West 118th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By single Scotchman; twelve years' experience; thoroughly competent in all branches gardening; on gentleman's private place. W. Davis, 134 East 28th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties; not afraid of work; last employer can be seen. E. H., 124 West 50th St., private stable.

Miscellaneous.

PAGE.—As page or similar position in a gentleman's family, by good looking Swiss French boy; four months in country; age 16; can be recommended by lady in city. F. B., care of Wheeler, 128 East 41st St.

TELEGRAPHER, &c.—By a young man as telegrapher or office assistant. Industrious, Box 200 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 184 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 800 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 267 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 585 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 20, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 271 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Laurel House
OF LAKEWOOD,
David B. Plumer, Manager.
OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST.

The Waumbek.
JEFFERSON, N. H.
Open July 1st. Address Lakewood, N. J.

The Lakewood Hotel,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
T. F. SILLECK, LESSEE.

OF ORIENTAL HOTEL, Manhattan Beach.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH $500 or $1,000 cash, who are willing to join other parties who contribute similar and larger amounts, to enter into a business of strictly commissions in Stocks, Grain, and Cotton; (branch offices will be opened where they will pay;) best references given and required. Address, for first interview,

P. O. Box 678,
New York City.

A.—WANTED, TO MEET PARTIES WHO would make desirable agents, to solicit business for us in Stocks, Grain, and Cotton; correspondence desired. PFLUGER, YOUNG & PFLUGER, 45 Broadway, New York.

A.—DIAMONDS and Watches on weekly payments; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 4 Maiden Lane, Room 2; all goods guaranteed.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

EXCURSIONS.

GOING TO TRAVEL?
NEW TOURS, 1897, TO EUROPE.
Entirely New Routes. All Expenses Included, High Class parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours. All Routes. Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited. Steamships—Travel Tickets Everywhere—Railroads.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Churches.—Good Friday services will be held as follows: 48TH ST. AND 5TH AV. CHURCH at 11 A.M.; 29TH ST. AND 5TH AV CHURCH uniting with the 48th St. Church; WEST END AV. and 77TH ST. CHURCH at 8 P. M.; 2D AV. AND 7TH ST. CHURCH at 8 P. M.

GOOD FRIDAY.—The services of the Passion will be held in St. George's Church, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avenues.—Services will be held on Good Friday, 16th inst., at 4:30 P. M. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE.—Lady's phaeton, with rumble; maker, Million Gulet; excellent order; reasonable; at stable. 108 West 53d St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, April 17, 3 PM|Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM
Campania, April 24, noon|Etruria, June 12, 1 PM
Umbria, May 1, 8 PM|Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM|Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM|Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Campania, May 22, 8 AM|Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM|Campania, July 17, 8 AM
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Servia, May 11, 1 PM|Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM|Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, July 6, 10 AM.
Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; all kinds cooking and desserts; good baker; city references; last employer seen; country in Summer. 127 West 46th St.

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COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; strictly sober, honest, and capable. H. M. C., 422 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By a colored man as coachman; best city reference. J., 67 West 118th St.

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GARDENER.—By single Scotchman; twelve years' experience; thoroughly competent in all branches gardening; on gentleman's private place. W. Davis, 134 East 28th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties; not afraid of work; last employer can be seen. E. H., 124 West 50th St., private stable.

Miscellaneous.

PAGE.—As page or similar position in a gentleman's family, by good looking Swiss French boy; four months in country; age 16; can be recommended by lady in city. F. B., care of Wheeler, 128 East 41st St.

TELEGRAPHER, &c.—By a young man as telegrapher or office assistant. Industrious, Box 200 Times Office.

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Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé, Sat., Ap. 17, 10 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot—Sat., April 24, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor en suite, $240; reduced during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.....April 17
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM..Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM..Monday, April 19, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....May 29, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 19, June 21; Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 10; July 12; Sept. 13
EMPRESS OF INDIA....May 31, Aug. 2, Oct. 11
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, May 8, AORANGI, June 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 333 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Friday, April 16
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Monday, April 19
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., April 21
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., Apr. 23
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM|Trave, Tu., May 25, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM|Havel, Tu., May 11, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM|Saale, Tu., May 18, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM|Aller, Sat., May 15, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, April 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, May 13, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, April 17, 10 AM|Ems, May 15, 10 AM
Fulda, April 24, 10 AM|Werra, May 22, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM|Fulda, May 29, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM|Normannia, June 8, 10 AM
Columbia, May 13, 7 AM|Columbia, June 10, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, My 27, 10 AM|A. Victoria, June 17, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Patria, April 20, 10 AM|Phoenicia, April 24, 11:30 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZENBERGEN in TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK...April 21|ST. LOUIS.....May 12
PARIS.....April 28|PARIS.....May 19
ST. PAUL.....May 5|ST. PAUL.....May 26
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia, By the American S. S. "Paulo," Sailing from New York June 26. Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30 AM|Southwark, May 5, 7 AM
Westernland, Ap. 28, noon|Noordland, May 12, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon|Teutonic, May 19, Noon
Britanic, Apr. 28, Noon|Britannic, May 26, Noon
Majestic, May 5, Noon|Majestic, June 2, Noon
Germanic, May 12, Noon|Germanic, June 9, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara

PREPARING FOR GRANT DAY

Excitement Over the Park Board's Decision to Allow Stands on Riverside Drive.

THE LINE OF THE PARADE.

No More Applications for Positions Will Be Received—Seat Speculators Disgruntled — Officers of the Naval Brigade—Position of Vessels in the North River.

The announcement yesterday morning that the Park Board had decided to grant permits for the erection of stands on Park property on the easterly side of Riverside Drive, prices of seats on such stands to be limited to 50 cents each, had two effects. It brought a multitude of seekers after such permits, and it created something of a panic among speculators in seats along the line of parade.

President McMillan of the Park Board describes the scenes at the Arsenal, in Central Park, where the Park Board is quartered, as a circus. Speculators complained bitterly that the news of this contemplated movement to use public ground for public accommodation had an immediate and disastrous effect upon their projects. Tickets were selling well at prices from $2 up, and in many instances these sales ceased yesterday. The speculators fear the effect upon the public of this establishment of a cheap rate, but the most hopeful of them look to see this effect pass away.

The Park Board has received more than an intimation that care must be used in granting these permits for stands on public property to see that they do not obstruct views from stands on private property. Else injunctions may be looked for.

After the Aldermen had decided yesterday to grant permits for the erection of stands within the stoop line it was announced that hundreds of such permits had been applied for.

Superintendent Constable of the Building Department has issued the following statement, which he considers may prove of considerable value to the public:

To the Public: In reply to numerous inquiries, I desire to state that any one holding a permit from the Department of Buildings has the right to erect a stand inside the building line without regard to any permit from the Park Department or the Common Council of this city, and no police officer, whether of the Park Department or of the municipal police, has the right to interfere with anybody in the erection of such stands.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE,
Superintendent of Buildings.

Applications for position in the line of march will no longer be received by Gen. Dodge. Yesterday, the last day, applications were received from the Episcopal Temperance Legion and the Polish American Republican League, both of this city.

The following outline of the formation of the line of parade was made public yesterday:

Military Grand Division—First Brigade, troops of the regular army, 2,500 men. Second, or Naval, Brigade, marines and bluejackets, 1,500 men.

Second Division—National Guard of the State of New York, divided into four brigades of 5,000, 3,000, 2,500, and 2,500 men, respectively.

Third Division—This division will be made up of militia from other States, to have position in line according to date of admission into the union of those States, as follows: Pennsylvania, 4,000 men; New Jersey, 4,000; Connecticut, 500; Massachusetts, 500; Maryland, 900; Virginia, 700; Rhode Island, perhaps 400; Vermont, 500; Ohio, 1,100; Illinois will be represented only by Gov. Tanner and his staff; the District of Columbia will send 250 men.

Fourth Division—Uniformed and armed cadets, under command of Capt. Zalinski, 4,000.

Fifth, or Veteran, Grand Division—Grand Army men, under Gen. O. O. Howard, 10,000 men.

Sixth, or Civil, Division, commanded by Col. C. F. Homer, 10,000 men.

Rear Admiral Bunce has appointed the following officers of the naval brigade that is to take part in the land parade: Chief of Brigade—Capt. James H. Sands of the Columbia; Adjt., Lieut. W. F. Fulham of the Raleigh; Ordnance Officer, Lieut. H. Phelps; Quartermaster, Lieut. F. J. Bennett of the New York; Medical Officer, Surgeon J. E. Gardiner of the Amphitrite; Aides, Naval Cadets W. R. Gherardi of the Maine and C. L. Poor of the New York.

Gen. Dodge and his advisers, as a result of their tour of inspection Wednesday, have selected the docks at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first, and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets, North River, as most available for the embarkation of troops after the parade. Resident and participating will start for the naval review from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

On April 27 the foreign ships of war will be in single file opposite the New York shore, from Seventy-ninth Street to One Hundred and Fortieth Street. About 300 yards to the west of this line the vessels of the North Atlantic fleet will be anchored. In the line of foreign vessels and directly opposite the Grant monument the flagship New York will be stationed, while the Dolphin will lie to the north of it. Some 150 yards astern of the foreign ships the Government lighthouse tenders will be placed, and astern of them will be the revenue marine vessels. The merchant marine vessels will take position astern of the North Atlantic fleet. This arrangement will give plenty of room for passage of the vessel bearing the President and party. Each warship will fire a salute of twenty-one guns as the President passes it. Admiral Bunce will sail from Hampton Roads April 19, expecting to reach Staten Island anchorage the next day.

Word was received yesterday from Jesse Grant that he cannot start from San Diego, Cal., until April 19. He will get here April 26. With him will come his wife and his children, Nellie and Chapman.

The Committee on Plan and Scope held a protracted session in the Mayor's private office yesterday afternoon. The Secretary said nothing of public interest was done. It is understood that much of the time was taken up in discussing the allotment of seats on the official stands. The matter was finally put in the hands of a sub-committee.

It was stated yesterday that application for place among the merchant marine vessels will not be considered after April 17.

THE ALDERMEN RECONSIDER.

Gen. Collis May Allow Stands Within the Stoop Line.

The Aldermen, at a special meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution giving authority to the Commissioner of Public Works to grant permits for the erection of stands and platforms within the stoop line to residents and property owners along the line of march of the Grant Day parade. The original proposition of Commissioner Collis was that he should be granted authority to issue permits for the erection of stands over the sidewalks at a height of eight feet, but no attention was paid to this yesterday. The resolution embodying it was defeated at the meeting on Tuesday, as was also the resolution permitting stands within the stoop line. The vote on the latter resolution, however, was reconsidered on Tuesday, and it was to give a public hearing upon that and to consider it that yesterday's special meeting was held.

As soon as President Jeroloman called the meeting to order yesterday and the Reading Clerk had read "Special Order 32," which was the stoop-line resolution, Alderman Noonan moved that it be adopted.

"As I understand it," said Alderman Oakley, "we reconsidered this matter on Tuesday to give the public a chance to be heard, so that we could know whether the people want these permits."

"Are there any persons here who desire to be heard?" asked President Jeroloman.

None of the "public" answered.

"I don't want to be inconsistent," said Mr. Oakley. "I opposed this resolution on Tuesday because the only man who had asked for the permits was the Commissioner of Public Works. I did not like the source of recommendation. I wanted to hear from the people. I move that the matter be left over until next Tuesday, so that we can hear from the public."

Then there was a general debate, which finally ended with the tabling of Mr. Oakley's motion, and the adoption of the resolution granting Gen. Collis the authority to grant permits for stands within the stoop line. A resolution in regard to trucks standing at intersecting streets was left over for Tuesday next.

A Guide for Visitors.

A convenient hand book has been issued by the Department of Public Comfort, established by the Wholesale Merchants' Association of New York, for use on and before Grant Day. It contains a classified list of hotels and boarding houses in this city, compiled under the direction of the Police Department. Locations and prices are given. The little book also contains a map of the city, with a list of principal objects of interest, places of amusement, &c.

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Stuart's Work in the Lenox Library to be Copied as a Gift to the Clearing House.

The Stuart full-length portrait of Washington in the Lenox Library will be copied by Hubert Vos, the distinguished portrait painter, and the copy will be presented to the Clearing House, to be placed in its building in Cedar Street. The order was given to Mr. Vos by the President of one of the leading banks in the city, whose name is withheld. The work of copying will be begun as soon as official notice of the permission of the Board of Trustees of the libraries, which was granted on Wednesday, is received.

The picture to be copied was painted by Stuart for Peter Jay Munro, and was bought from his estate in 1845. It is almost identical with the Stuart Washington which was painted for the State of Rhode Island, and is now in the State House at Newport. Sartain of Philadelphia and Ritchie of New York made an engraving of the Lenox portrait, which was used in an edition of Washington's farewell address printed for James Lenox.

The Clearing House is also to receive from a member a copy of the portrait of Alexander Hamilton by Trumbull, which hangs in the Chamber of Commerce. This is to be made by T. W. Wood, who is now engaged in the work.

EAKINS LOSES HIS CASE.

Dismissal of the Police Captain Is Affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday unanimously affirmed the action of the Police Commissioners in dismissing Capt. Joseph B. Eakins from the police force. The charges against Capt. Eakins, which were made in May, 1895, by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, were for neglect of duty in permitting the existence of disorderly houses in the Fifteenth Precinct.

Justice Parker reviews at length the testimony taken on the trial before the Police Commissioners, and his conclusion is that the most that could be said was that there was a conflict of evidence which it was the duty of the Commissioners to decide.

"And it must be assumed in the further consideration of this case," Justice Parker says, "that the Commissioners found that the houses were disorderly. This fact being found, it was still necessary, in order to charge the relator with neglect of duty, that it should appear either that he had knowledge of the existence of crime in his precinct and failed to make a reasonable effort to prevent it, or that, though he did not have such knowledge, with reasonable diligence he could have obtained evidence of criminal conduct, and failed to do so.

"Aside from the testimony tending to show the existence of such disorderly houses, there is the Captain's admissions that he was suspicious, at least, of fifteen of these houses. That his suspicion had something to rest upon is not only shown by the testimony of the agents of the society and that of citizens residing in the vicinity of these houses, but by officers of whom he was in command.

"We are concerned in inquiring only whether the evidence presented was of such a character as to authorize the Commissioners to find as a matter of fact that the relator neglected to perform the duties which were devolved upon him under the statutes and the rules of the Board of Commissioners of Police. Our examination of the record satisfies us that there was evidence from which the Commissioners were permitted to make such inferences of fact, and with that finding this court is not at liberty to interfere."

After examining alleged errors in the admission of testimony, the court in conclusion directs the writ of certiorari to be dismissed, with $50 costs and printing disbursements.

JERSEY CITY'S CREDIT GOOD.

Sale of Bonds for 107.53 to a New York Firm.

Bids were opened in Jersey City for $450,000 worth of 4½ per cent. thirty-year city bonds, which on issue are to replace a like amount of 7 per cent. bonds which mature on May 1. The total amount falling due on that date is $500,000. The excess sum, $50,000, will be paid from the Sinking Fund. John I. Blair & Co. of this city were the highest bidders. They offered 107.53 and took the entire issue. The lowest bid was 104.10. The highest previous bid for Jersey City bonds was 105.12. This was paid by the Sinking Fund Commissioners for $179,000 worth of 4½ per cent. water bonds two years ago. Mayor Wanser said he considered the bids received a sufficient answer to the aspersions cast upon his administration by Democratic campaign speakers during the recent charter election contest.

WORKMEN AND EMPLOYERS.

The Strike of the Shoemakers—Demands of Iron Workers.

One of the fashionable shoe-making firms, that of Arnold, at 241 Fifth Avenue, yielded to the demands of the strikers yesterday. The other two firms are expected to settle to-day, and then, said a member of the Executive Committee of the union, general strikes will be ordered in all the other shops for an advance of wages. The men say that the fashionable customers of the firms must pay advanced prices if they want well-fitting shoes. Nearly all these men are Englishmen, and they threaten to return to London if their demands are not granted, and "let the chappies go about in factory-made shoes."

The pattern-makers and other workmen engaged in the iron industry have started a movement to retain in New York the manufacture of all iron used in structures in the city. It was reported yesterday that a committee called on Bloomingdale Brothers, who are making an annex to their store. The firm, it was said, was about to give the contract to a Philadelphia concern, but decided to award it to a New York contractor, although the price was higher.

The National Union of United Brewery Employes issued a circular to its local unions throughout the country stating that the United States Brewers' Association intended to lock out all its union men on April 15. Richard Katzenmeyer, the Secretary of the association, said yesterday that the members of the association do not care whether their men belong to unions or not, and have no intention of locking any out.

John Moran, former President of the Drivers' and Hostlers' Union of the Street Cleaning Department, has issued a statement denying a charge that Col. Waring had objected to that body's rejoining the Central Labor Union. Mr. Moran says that the delegate who made the charge was not connected with the Street Cleaning Department and had no authority to make the charge. The Drivers' and Hostlers' Union, he says, disbanded, and reorganized as a local assembly of the Knights of Labor, and so did the sweepers, and neither organization wants to join the Central Labor Union, which, they think, is a useless body.

Erie Road Sued by Miss Rodgers.

Miss Ellen Rodgers of Jersey City yesterday brought suit in the Hudson County Supreme Court, before Judge Lippincott, to recover $10,000 from the Erie Railroad Company for injuries received on an Erie ferry-boat running from Jersey City to Twenty-third Street, this city, on Nov. 30, 1896. Miss Rodgers alleges that the deck of the boat was covered with snow and ice, and that in crossing from one side of the boat to the other she fell and broke her wrist. The defense is contributory negligence.

Cut Off Two of His Sons.

The will of Nicholas Martin, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, cuts off two of his sons, Eugene and William, because the testator was displeased with their conduct. The estate goes to the other children, Sarah Richardson, Annie Fitzpatrick, and Charles and Nicholas Martin.

WOES OF A STORY'S HERO

His Identity Was Too Plainly Brought Out and Now He Sues for Libel.

WAS A COLONEL IN THE ARMY.

Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper's Christmas Tale, He Says, Prevented the Exhibition of a Picture of His at the World's Fair.

Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper's bit of fiction, "The Colonel's Christmas," which appeared in the Christmas number of Once a Week in 1892, has brought a libel suit upon the paper. Col. Jenyns E. Battersby, an artist, complains that the authoress used him as "copy," and that her story not only injured his feelings, but also prevented him from placing his large painting of the meeting of Lee and Grant at Appomattox in the display of pictures from New York City at the World's Fair. He has brought suit for libel against Peter Fenelon Collier, the proprietor of Once a Week, to recover $25,000. The trial was begun yesterday before Justice Bischoff and a jury, in Trial Term, Part IX., of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Tupper, who was in court, admitted to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that she had gained the materials for her story during a visit to Col. Battersby.

"Afterward they wrote to me from Once a Week," she said, "asking for a Christmas story packed full of humor and pathos. I remembered my visit to Col. Battersby and his picture, and used the incident as a foundation. I am sure I never meant to injure him, and I am sorry this has occurred."

Col. Battersby, who is now seventy years old, served in the Union Army during the civil war, and as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment of New York Cavalry attached to Grant's army saw the meeting at Appomattox. For six years he worked, painting a picture of the famous scene, with the figures life sized. In 1892, when it was almost finished, he asserts, he desired to have it hung among the New York pictures at the fair, and the committee appointed to select from the paintings offered visited his studio, above a stable on Thirtieth Street, and considered his work.

The members of the committee were Senator McNaughton and Judge W. S. Sessions of Jamestown, N. Y., and with them came Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper, Judge Sessions's daughter. Col. Battersby says he did not know at the time that she was an authoress. When her story appeared certain friends of his, believing that he was represented therein, withdrew their support, so he could not finish his work, and of course could not hope for its acceptance by the committee. He says it was not rejected. Charles Wehle, counsel for the plaintiff, read the story to the jury yesterday morning. The plaintiff, a tall slender man, with a gray mustache and pale blue eyes, sat behind him. The Colonel wore a blue coat, buttoned in military fashion to the close collar. When any one addressed him he raised a hand to his ear, as if he were slightly deaf.

The hero of the story, formerly Colonel in the army, is painting a picture.

"The Colonel was tall and spare," runs the story, "his bloodless face was lined and furrowed with anxiety. His gray eyes were one mild, eternal question, and, when addressed, he held his thin hand to his ear with a pathetic little gesture of the deaf, for a fever contracted through cold and exposure while fighting for his country had rendered the Colonel quite hard of hearing, but as his grateful country had rewarded his patriotism at the rate of $12 a month he was bound to be satisfied.

"Twelve dollars a month does not provide many of the luxuries of life. His faded, darned, and patched coat was a mystery, but it was buttoned around his chest with an assumption of military jauntiness.

"For four years the Colonel had steadily worked on the great picture which was one day to storm the stronghold of art. It was a reproduction of the historic scene at Appomattox, and the canvas fairly bristled with famous figures. What mattered it if the Colonel's ideas of color, light, and shade were a trifle hazy, if his perspective were something extraordinary, if his breadth and treatment and tone were truly marvelous! 'The Surrender' was a great, a vast picture, and it was the Colonel's life. He patched his coat that he might secure the necessary materials for his labor. He bought color instead of food."

A young woman, continues the story, comes with her father, who is to judge the picture for admission to the collection at the World's Fair. Yielding to his daughter's plea, the member of the committee promises to use his influence at Chicago, so that what, in the course of the story, he calls an "awful daub," shall be accepted, "and," he adds, aside, "may God have mercy on my soul."

On Christmas Day, however, the Colonel is found by the kind-hearted girl and her father, who are bearing the good news that the picture will be hung, lying dead, wrapped in the American flag.

Two pictures illustrate this tale. The headpiece represents a tall, slender man of gentle aspect, with eyeglasses, dressed in a military undress coat, poising a paintbrush. The other picture represents the hero grim in death.

The efforts of the prosecution yesterday were confined to attempts to establish the value of Col. Battersby's painting that had been left unfinished, according to the allegation, because of the effect of the story. Gen. E. W. Serrell was called to the stand and testified that he was a civil engineer in the employ of the United States Government.

"Were you in the rebellion?"

"No, Sir!" exclaimed the General. "I commanded troops for the United States during the war, but I was not in the rebellion."

He had seen the picture, had read the story, and understood that the artist referred to was Col. Battersley. "Every one knew that he was the original," said the General. He deemed the picture valuable chiefly for the likenesses, which, he said, were good. He had known many of those represented.

"It is a better picture than the 'Surrender of Cornwallis,' in the Capitol at Washington," he asserted. He admitted that he had a small interest in the picture, upon the painting of which, he said, in round figures $10,000 had been expended.

"Did you notice the figure of Gen. Custer?"

"Yes."

"It was very bad, wasn't it?"

"Oh, I've seen worse," replied the General.

Dr. Julius A. Skilton, formerly Consul General to Mexico, who was a surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, testified that he had read the story of "The Colonel's Christmas," and had heard that the plaintiff had been made to serve as model for the hero. He said he had bought many pictures. Although this painting had defects not to be found in the works of Rosa Bonheur, it was valuable, he thought, for the correct likenesses of the persons portrayed and for its spirit of patriotism.

After the examination of two artists, Joseph Sewell and William H. Philp, who testified that they deemed the picture valuable because of the likenesses, counsel for the plaintiff suggested that the jury ought to see the work at once. It was ready for them to see at the studio. He suggested that the plaintiff should go with them and explain the picture, but to this the defense sharply objected. The defendant's counsel also questioned Officer Thomas Sweeney, who was detailed to accompany the jury, as to whether he had served in the army. The officer was checked by Justice Bischoff in the midst of an indignant protest that he would not say anything to influence a jury. The Justice adjourned the hearing until Monday, and the jury set forth to see the picture.

Sentenced After Many Delays.

Michael Hacks, sixty years of age, whose home is said to be at 124 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, was sentenced yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, to six months' imprisonment. Hack was first arraigned in court in February, 1896, for issuing a bad check to Frederick A. Gruenbergh of 334 Rivington Street. His counsel secured an adjournment then, as he did on seventeen subsequent occasions. When the case was tried last June a verdict of guilty was returned, but Hack disappeared and could not be sentenced. In March his bond was forfeited, and after a while Hack was found in Buffalo.

Custom House Receipts.

At the Custom House yesterday $358,302.44 was received for duties, of which $444,586.69 was for straight imports.

PRAISE FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

A Farewell Reception Given to Him by Good Government Club A.

WORK THAT HE HAS DONE.

Many Words of Congratulation to Their Guest by the Members—In Responding, He Told About His Work in the Police Department.

Good Government Club A gave a farewell reception to Theodore Roosevelt last night at its headquarters, 722 Lexington Avenue. After the speaking the members crowded about the Commissioner and congratulated him upon his work on the Police Board, and upon his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

There was a very large attendance. The meeting was presided over at first by ex-President William J. Schieffelin, and afterward by President Charles H. Strong. Among others present were James C. Carter, William Brookfield, Charles H. Strong, William T. Crockett, De Forest Grant, Roland Holt, Constant A. Andrews, E. Bayard Halsted, J. H. Mulchahey, S. J. Rose, W. M. Taussig, Jacob Riis, Everit Macy, Franklin Wilcox, Alderman Benjamin Hall, J. A. McKim, Emil Rosenblatt, Dr. T. E. Satterthwaite, Montgomery Schuyler, Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Arthur Van Briesen, E. S. Benjamin, Louis Rosener, A. L. Newberger, O. D. Jackson, M. W. Benjamin, Robert Rossman, Emil Salinger, William W. Mayer, Louis Krower, J. H. Stern, Charles Abraham, John A. Ely, John A. Ely, Jr., Samuel Green, Dr. E. L. Meierhof, H. L. Johnston, E. M. Grinnell, W. F. Peck, V. E. Macy, J. R. Guernsey, J. Gaylor, Dr. D. F. King, Charles Putzell, Mortimer P. Thain, and B. J. Harrison.

Jacob A. Riis was the first speaker, and gave a running report of the work accomplished by the Good Government Clubs in the last year.

Cheers for the Guest.

Mr. Roosevelt arrived at the conclusion of Mr. Riis's speech and he was received with prolonged applause and cheers.

Arthur Von Briesen spoke at length on the reform movement. "The people of New York," he said, "will never again descend below this halting place." Then, referring to Mr. Roosevelt, he said: "Theodore Roosevelt will always be remembered in the history of our city as the courageous and manly leader in this important branch of our public service. He takes with him to Washington our best wishes for his welfare, he takes with him our admiration for work nobly performed."

James C. Carter also spoke complimentary words of Mr. Roosevelt. The good order and peace of the city had been better preserved under his administration, he said, than it had ever been before.

President Strong, who had just come from a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, said in a short speech, that of thirty-five Assembly Districts in the city, thirty were represented at the meeting. It was decided to appoint a Central Committee of six for each district, and to make a thorough and intelligent canvass of every block and house in the city. The report was greeted with applause.

Ex-President W. H. Roome, who has just returned from Europe, was called on and made a brief talk, in which he warmly praised Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt's Response.

Mr. Roosevelt was then asked to say a few words to the members.

After thanking the members for the support they had given him, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I can honestly say that if I were dead sure I was right I should go ahead, even if all the decent people were going the other way; but it is very pleasant to have them going the same way. Mr. Roome did me more than justice when he said I had made great personal sacrifices. I have never had a better time in my life than in the two years I have been in the police department. [Laughter.] I thoroughly enjoyed the work, because I felt that I could at least do my utmost to administer the office according to my ideas of justice.

"When I first took charge of the office some one asked me what books on civic institutions I had studied to fit myself for the work. I was a little irritated, and replied: 'The Ten Commandments.' That was not altogether true, because I had not read them for that purpose, because it was not necessary. It is not necessary to have genius to administer that office properly. What is needed is common honesty, common sense, and common courage. [Applause.] We need the minor, the humdrum, the practical virtues—the commonplace virtues that are absolutely essential if we are ever to make this city what it should be. If these virtues are lacking, no amount of cleverness will answer. [Applause.]

Mr. Roosevelt said that the present Police Board has added 1,700 men to the force. "Under a former dispensation that would have meant $200 apiece. [Laughter.] When we began our administration we promoted 100 men. I cannot say how much that would have amounted to, as prices vary. For some of them the price would have been beyond $10,000."

He spoke in defense of the "common cop, the man with the night stick," and said that 90 per cent. even of the old force were glad of a change to honesty and to feel that if a man did wrong he did it at his own peril.

After his speech Mr. Roosevelt said that he would go to Washington Monday and would be sworn into office at once.

MAYOR GLEASON'S THEORY.

Says He Will Rule Greater New York for Twelve Hours.

Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason says he will be the first Mayor of the Greater New York. He says the terms of Mayor Strong and Mayor Wurster expire at midnight on Dec. 31 next. He says that his term would run until Dec. 31, 1898, were it not for the new charter going into effect the first of the year.

The Mayor holds that as his term does not expire until the going in of the new Mayor, which will be noon on Jan. 1, 1898, he will be the first Mayor of the Greater City, but his rule will be short, only twelve hours, from midnight of Dec. 31 to noon of Jan. 1.

ELIJAH L. PAYN'S BILL.

Supplementary Proceedings Stopped by a Court Order.

Elijah L. Payn, a son of Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, was to have been examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday afternoon, on a judgment obtained against him by Caterer Gatto of Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street for $70. This amount was alleged to represent a bill contracted by young Payn for board and lodging. Ten minutes before the time set for the examination, Clerk J. Ludvigh of 150 Nassau Street, attorney for the plaintiff, was served with an order to show cause why the judgment should not be set aside, as it was obtained by default.

The order alleges that at the time of trial Payn was sick, that he has a defense to the action, and that the defense is a general denial. The order is returnable on Monday next before Judge Stiner of the Eighth District Court.

Theological Students Examined.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, in the account of the meeting of the Manhattan Congregational Association, at Williamsburg, Wednesday, it was stated that "candidates for admission to the association schools were examined."

That was incorrect. Four young men from the senior class of Union Theological Seminary were examined for licensure to preach previous to their ordination as ministers.

Workman Struck by a Train.

Pierce Bluet, a laborer, thirty years old, of 227 East Seventy-third Street, while working in the tunnel of the New York Central Railway at Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street yesterday was struck by a train. Both of his legs were broken, and he was internally injured. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

TO BESTIR NEW YORKERS.

Meeting of the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition Committee from This City to be Held To-morrow.

A meeting for the purpose of arousing interest in the approaching Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, in Nashville will be held at Sherry's to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mayor Strong is expected to preside, and the speakers will include Theodore Roosevelt, Alexander S. Webb, and John S. Wise. It is desired that something be done at once toward securing the proper representation of New York City in Nashville.

The amounts appropriated by States other than New York for the Tennessee celebration range from $20,000 to $60,000. The New York Legislature appropriated $12,000, of which one-fourth has been set aside by Gov. Black for the negro exhibit. New York City has as yet done nothing. Contributions for transportation and care of New York exhibits and to aid in furthering this city's part in the undertaking may be sent to Adolph S. Ochs, Treasurer of the New York City Commission, TIMES Building.

The meeting at Sherry's will be held under the auspices of the following women Commissioners recently appointed by Mayor Strong: Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Miss Mary V. B. Vanderpoel, Mrs. William Mechlenburg Polk, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. McCollough Williams, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John Seargeant Wise.

BROKER FINCH KILLED.

A Revolver Which He Was Cleaning Exploded and the Bullet Entered His Right Eye.

The accidental discharge of a revolver, which he was cleaning, killed Wells Finch, yesterday, in his office in the Produce Exchange. Death was instantaneous. When his body was found, perhaps an hour later, the cigar he had been smoking when the accident occurred was still in his mouth. He was leaning sideways out of his revolving chair, with the left hand, in which was the revolver, resting on the floor. In the right hand, lying on the desk before him, was a screw driver, and beside it stood a bottle of oil. The bullet had entered his right eye.

No one heard the noise of the shooting. Mr. Finch was on the floor of the Exchange until a few minutes after 3 o'clock. At 4:25 o'clock he was found dead. Coroner Hoeber decided at once that the death was accidental. On the desk was an unsigned letter, which Mr. Finch had just written to "My Dear Niece," inviting her to spend the Summer with Mrs. Finch.

Mr. Finch was one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, and although not an extensive dealer, was well known in the flour commission business for nearly forty years. He was born in Monroe County, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1834, and came to this city as a boy. After several years as clerk he became manager for the broking firm of Hicks & Hathaway, and when that firm dissolved, became the company of Hicks & Co. Later he established the firm of Wells, Finch & Co., but since 1894 he had been in business for himself. Mr. Finch was married but had no children. He lived at 60 West Eighty-third Street.

SALOON KEEPERS' LAST CHANCE

Applications for Tax Certificates Must Take Their Turn.

About 5,000 applications for tax certificates have been received by the Excise Board for the year beginning May 1. Yesterday was the last day on which money was received and receipts given out which will permit the liquor men to operate until they receive their certificates.

All applications received from now until May 1 will go through the regular channels, and if the certificate is not granted by May 1 the applicant will have to close up his place until it is granted.

A DISPUTE OVER WIRES.

Broker Seeks to Restrain His Former Partners from Using Them.

James D. Stevens, a broker of 54 Broad Street, applied to Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for an injunction restraining Lamson Brothers & Co., dealers in grain, who have been doing business in this city in connection with Stevens, from using certain private commercial wires leased by Lamson Brothers & Co.

The system of wires which is claimed by the two firms was put in operation by Stevens about six years ago. In May, 1895, Stevens failed in business and Lamson Brothers & Co. gave him financial aid. Stevens states that by the verbal agreement made in the presence of two witnesses Lamson Brothers & Co. promised to surrender all rights to the wires when he (Stevens) was ready to do business in his own name. Lamson Brothers & Co. deny that any such agreement was made. Argument on the case will be heard next Monday.

Mrs. Gammell's Death Abroad.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic, from Queenstown and Liverpool, were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herbert and Miss Gammell. They had with them the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Amory Gammell, who died April 1, at Dover, from collapse, following severe seasickness, due to a very rough trip across the English Channel. Miss Gammell had left her mother at Calais, Mrs. Gammell being on her way to London to visit another daughter—Mrs. Herbert. The two daughters were met here by their brothers, William and Robert Ives Gammell. The body was sent to Providence, where the funeral will take place to-day. Mrs. Gammell was the widow of William Gammell, professor at Brown University. The party was on its way home, after an extensive tour of Europe, when Mrs. Gammell was seized with her fatal illness.

Mr. Roosevelt's Answer.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt said yesterday regarding the protest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nashville, Tenn., against his delivering an oration on King's Mountain Day, Oct. 7: "The protest was entirely useless, as I have already declined to make the address. The grounds for the protest, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, are my alleged incorrect and unjust statements concerning Gen. Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee. I mentioned him in a history and made an impartial statement from the standpoint of a historian. I hold a brief against no man. My statements are accurate."

Scandinavian Concert Abandoned.

The ladies who projected a Scandinavian concert for Monday evening, April 19, at the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden, to raise a fund for a needy Swedish family, have abandoned it because of insufficient financial support to guarantee the expense. Acknowledgments and thanks have been rendered to the subscribers and those who promised aid, and to American artists who volunteered to add to the programme.

To Aid the Citizens' Union.

At a meeting of the Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District Wednesday, at the Sherman Square Hotel, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Trustees of the club to co-operate with the Citizens' Union in securing an effective enrollment of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and to take such further steps in the pending municipal campaign as may be found desirable.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Do Summer Rooms "Just Grow"?

Perhaps your Summer rooms have never been quite successful—warm or uncomfortable, or with furniture, walls, and draperies striking conflicting color keys. Perhaps, like Topsy, they "just growed."

Suppose you tug another way this year. Begin (instead of ending) with furniture. From our stock of charming novelties—enamelled reed bordered with Oriental color; picturesque stained green and enamelled pieces; birch, cushioned with woven grass—it is easy to pick the coolest and most restful color and style.

End (instead of beginning) with wall hangings and draperies. Delightful harmonies are here for every bit of furniture we make.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BRIDGE RAILROAD TOLLS

Trustees Have Adopted a Scale of Rates to be Charged for Using the Structure.

MR. HENRIQUES OBJECTED.

Prices Fixed Are Five Cents Per Round Trip for Each Surface Line Car and Twelve and One Half Cents for Elevated Cars.

The Bridge Trustees met in Brooklyn yesterday and finally adopted the report of the sub-committee appointed several weeks ago to consider the proposition of the elevated and surface railroad companies to cross the bridge. The full board was present. The prices fixed for the privilege of crossing are 5 cents per round trip per car for the surface lines and 12½ cents per car for the two elevated railroads.

Passengers will have to pay bridge fare as usual. In the report adopted, the same obligations imposed in the report submitted by the Trustees some time ago, pertaining to privileges and management, are required. The most important are that the expense of all changes necessary both in the approaches to the bridge and on the bridge shall be borne jointly by the several companies, and further that the management and direction of traffic shall at all times be under absolute control of the Bridge Superintendent, subject to the will of a majority of the board. The agreement also provides that if any corporation fails to obey the rules and regulations it shall forfeit all its rights and privileges.

The members of the board, with the exception of Vice President Henriques, who has all along opposed the movement, and Trustee Keeney, who was excused from voting, as he is a stockholder in the Brooklyn Heights Road, voted in favor of the railroads. Mayor Wurster made a strong speech in favor of the report, and was followed by Mr. Henriques, who was as bitter in his opposition as he was when the scheme was first broached. He declared that the Trustees were practically giving away $21,000,000 in public property, and that the occupation of the bridge by the roads might constitute a menace to public rights by private corporations. Mr. Henriques drew his remarks to a sudden close when Mayor Strong, who had been impatiently listening for several minutes, got up and said: "I'll have to be excused, as I have an engagement in New York. I wish to be recorded in favor of this proposition."

Mr. Henriques looked up in surprise, and after the Mayor had blandly said, "Good afternoon, gentlemen," to the fellow Trustees and departed, had little more to say until later one when a resolution for new elevators on the New York side came up for discussion.

President Uhlmann and several representatives of the surface roads were present, but took no part in the discussion. There is little doubt that the roads will accept the proposition as it stands, file their bonds, and begin work within the next few weeks. It will take according to the calculations of the engineers from four to eight months to make all the necessary changes.

A resolution providing for building elevators from Rose Street to the Bridge platforms was tabled. Mr. Henriques made strenuous efforts to have it passed, but the board preferred to wait; whereupon the Vice President charged that the action was taken because "a certain eminent business man who has opposed the trolley scheme is much in favor of the elevators." Mr. Henriques referred to former Mayor Charles A. Schieren. His remarks, which became acrid as he progressed, nettled Mayor Wurster, who sharply called him to task for making aspersions upon the motives of such men as composed the Board of Trustees. When the meeting broke up Mr. Henriques was in a very bad frame of mind.

SERIOUS LASSO PRACTICE.

Boy Dragged from a Fence Suffers Concussion of the Brain.

About two weeks ago a "wild West" show visited Hoboken. Among those who saw it was Alexander Quellhorst, eleven years old, of 312 Grand Street. He went home and cut down an old clothes line, which he made into a lasso, with which he has since been practicing. On Wednesday he saw Richard Roever, four years old, of 300 Willow Avenue, who had climbed to the top of a low fence and was dangling his legs over it.

Quellhorst adjusted his lasso, and made a successful throw. The child, with the noose tightened about his feet, was dragged from the fence. When he fell, his head struck the ground, and he became unconscious. Quellhorst stopped long enough to disentangle the child's legs, and then ran away. Some children who were playing near by carried the child home. A physician who was summoned sent him to St. Mary's Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. His condition was improved last night, and he will probably recover.

Quellhorst was arrested at his home, and will be held to await the result of young Roever's injuries. Quellhorst says the child fell.

Second Wife Had No Equity.

The suit of Bridget M. Smith of Jersey City to establish her dower right in property that she alleged belonged to her husband, George P. Smith, who died three years ago, was heard yesterday by Vice Chancellor Stevens. The evidence showed that Smith owned two houses valued together at $5,000, and that he deeded the property to his children by his first wife several years before he married a second time. The Vice Chancellor decided that Mrs. Smith had no equity in the property.

Why Whalen Lost His Suit.

The suit brought by John Whalen of Jersey City against the Consolidated Traction Company for $20,000, ended yesterday in a non-suit. Whalen claimed that the conductor fell from the footboard of the car and dragged him down. The evidence showed that Whalen was standing on the footboard at the time of the accident. This, the court held, he had no right to do except at his own peril.

A GLIMPSE
AT THE CONTENTS OF THE
REVIEW of BOOKS AND ART
TO ACCOMPANY THE ISSUE OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES
OF
To-morrow, Saturday, April 17.

Gifts in America in 1896.
More than $27,000,000 in total. Some of the individual gifts. In four years more than $120,000,000 have been given in this country for public uses. An article